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SHOWTIME!



34 For Canadians, the 1994 Winter Games may be the most medallion-rich ever. Canada has serious medal contenders in figure skating and downhill skiing, in short- and long-track skating, in freestyle skiing, bobsled and luge. And it has an underdog's fighting chance in the nation's beloved hockey when the Lillehammer Games begin on Feb. 12.



CONTENTS

FEBRUARY 14, 1994 VOL. 17 NO. 7

3 EDITORIAL

4 LETTERS

6 OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES

9 COLUMN: BARBARA AMIEL

10 CANADA

The scuttling of a Mariaville, Sask., couple on 30 charges of sexually abusing children raises troubling questions about how police investigate such allegations. Five merits studies appeal the publication ban on a sensational Ontario murder trial. Ottawa is embroiled in controversy over plans to cut cigarette taxes.

20 WORLD

The success of Communists and nationalists in Russia's parliamentary elections forces the government to take a slower approach to the transition from communism to capitalism.

26 BUSINESS

As the annual deadline for contributions to registered retirement savings plans approaches, Canadians are becoming the subject of border-line assessments and pouring billions of dollars into an already frenzied stock market.

33 THE NATION'S BUSINESS: PETER C. NEWMAN

34 COVER

41 BROADCASTING

The CBC gets a new president—and embarks on a process to renew its mandate.

62 ART

The Art Gallery of Ontario wraps its bid for the fabulous Barnes collection of impressionist and post-impressionist paintings.

64 FORTHCOMING

Maclean's will publish a special double issue of editorials on the 100th anniversary of the 1914-15 season. The Maclean's Publishing Group is a division of the Maclean's Publishing Group.



The play for MH

26 U.S.-style takeover fever spread into Canada as cable tv magnate Ted Rogers announced that he wants to buy Maclean's (later Ltd.), the cable and publishing company that owns Maclean's. Ted Rogers encountered unexpected technical hurdles in what analysts predicted will be a long and costly takeover battle.

Intact manhood

Your Jan. 31 cover ("The male myth") is becoming a landmark, and your hapless male model clutching fearfully at his groin is clearly as object of media-temptation of anti-male abuse. Men aren't ferring about their caudehood—maybe about their humanity, their morality and their (collective and domestic) responsibilities—but not their caudehood. Male sexuality isn't going to disappear, no matter how many sacrificed penises are fully cut off and thrown back to mother earth.

Brian MacKinnon
Rustling

Well Maclean's you have finally gone over the edge and beyond the realm of good taste. Whimsy made the irresponsible decision to ask a naked man on the cover proudly displayed the respectable people of this country.

David Weaver,
London, Ont.

Contrary to your findings, not all men are sex-crazies as to their roles. Many men are strong, sometimes brave, don't mind working the dubious, don't feel intimidated by women and therefore, don't find it necessary to hint them. We like being men.

Dr. Andrew A. Marx,
Rabotnik, Ont.

Congratulations to Ken. Yours for openness and care for his young sons ("Feelings and Instincts"). The rewards that he and his family will always benefit from are far greater than the salary that he has sacrificed. Many busy Canadians don't realize that it is families like Ken's that are the truly fortunate ones.

Harry Mauer,
Windsor, Ont.

CORRECTION

In the Nov. 15 issue, York University was reported to have placed 13th in the Faculty Awards Index for Comprehensive Universities. In fact, York placed first in Faculty Awards in the Comprehensive category. The correction, however, does not alter the order of the overall ranking in the Comprehensive category. Maclean's sincerely regrets the error.



Something for a new identity: feeling

I must admit that not all women want a male to change himself to suit her. I want a man who will listen to my hopes, fears and dreams without being obligated to do the same. I want someone who can sit a car, but will still think about changing a diaper, someone who can't pronounce quiche, shasta or caviar. I'd like a man who will fight for me, a guy who will let me cry on his shoulder when my cat is put down, I want a guy who I can get exasperated with, and who will cheer himself hoarse with me over the Canadians and the Blue Jays. I'd like a guy who will whisper first—seriously.

Kathleen Delyuk,
Nasau, Ont.

Under wraps

As a victim of childhood sexual abuse, I would like to make a few comments about the article "Sensitive or obsessive?" (Art, Jan. 24). It is this attitude of what is proper and improper that has managed to keep so many people silent about the fact that they were abused. It is the same silence that allows pedophiles to continue their abuse of children. If nothing is said, then it is not happening. Likewise, if nothing is seen, then it must not be so. Keeping this secret out of the gallery certainly won't alleviate the problem. Covering articles won't send a clear message to pedophiles that this behavior can be exposed, discussed and condemned. The only message censorship sends me is: be careful what you say, you might offend someone.

Lorraine Robinson,
Blind River, Ont.

They were there

In your review of the CBC TV miniseries *Dieppe*, you repeat one of the myths about that disaster ("Reckless disregard," Television, Jan. 3). Most people believe there was little air cover for the landing when a tank air support was obvious. It was one of the costlier battles of the war. How could *Maclean's* forget that never would there be a soldier supporting the *Dieppe* and that were involved in the Battle of Britain? They lost 2,000 sorties in 16 hours and were in the air from before the first landing craft touched French soil until the last ship was back in port. While the *Dieppe* was mostly successful in keeping the German bombers away from the beaches and the invasion fleet, it was not without terrible cost. The RCAF and RAF lost 108 aircraft. The Luftwaffe lost about 50.

John G. Dufresne,
Brimley, Ont.

Crushing losses

Your article "The next Bosnia?" (World, Feb. 7) states that "Bulgaria, which accepted Macedonia as recently as the Second World War, might also be tempted to grab territory." Bulgaria occupied Macedonia not on its own but as an ally of Hitler's Germany. But it should be remembered that Bulgaria was the first country to recognize Macedonia's independence and to establish diplomatic relations. Prompted by Bulgaria's request, UN observers were located at its border with former Yugoslavia to monitor the situation. The article also emphasizes the "escalating economic damage" the sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro are causing Macedonia. These sanctions have the same negative effect on the economies of all neighboring countries. Bulgaria's losses are calculated to be more than \$1 billion. This is fatal for the Bulgarian economy and further hampers its restructuring, leading to a view that the country is now in a situation of economic crisis. At the same time, I would like to make it clear that Bulgaria will continue to strictly observe the UN sanctions.

See Dufresne,
Ambassador of the Republic of Bulgaria,
Ottawa

CLARIFICATION

Some readers have complained about references in the Jan. 17 issue that they say were offensive and disparaging to people of German origin. *Maclean's* had no such intention and regrets any offense caused.

Letters may be edited for space and clarity. Please supply address, daytime and evening telephone. Write letters to the Editor, *Maclean's*, magazine, 175 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 3K7. Tel. 363-1000, 363-1000.



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LETTERS

Poverty and despair

Thank you for the thought-provoking and deeply disturbing article on the troubles facing the town of Devils Islet. ("The light of a lifeline," Special Report Jan. 17). It is totally unacceptable that the town have been left to fend for themselves in such poverty and despair. There is no dignity at stake in calling ourselves Canadians if we are in contrast to accept what is being done to other fellow Canadians, regardless of our present economic woes. My question then is this: Who pays as the power to weigh the importance of reducing the deficit against the cost it has on the lives of our own native people?

Sharon Fox Edwards,
Guelph, Ont.

I visited the old Devils Islet for two days in mid-July, 1988. It was a long sediment with a Hudson's Bay post and the houses of a few Labradorian families. And there were also the tents of Inuit people who came each year to trade items and share for their winter supplies. The area was poor and laughing, with colorful, if bedraggled, garments, and the women hawked and rather shy. We were told that the previous generation had been



Devils Islet native Mary Georgeette Mfumenop with granddaughter, disturbing

almost wiped out by starvation, but the present one was doing its best to remedy the situation—there were many cheerful, playful children of all ages. In 1980, I went back to the new Devils Islet, their island story now corresponded described as it truly. Obviously, conditions are much worse today, and Chief Kaitie Blith deserves high praise for her courageous battle with the Newfoundland and federal governments. The

Inuit people have been shamefully treated, not only in Devils Islet, but also in their traditional hunting lands that are still subjected to low-level training flights by British, German, Dutch and Canadian fighter aircraft from CFB Goose Bay. These injustices must be put right. I hope your article on Devils Islet will help this cause.

Dr. D. B. Street,
Kilmer, Mass.

'Happy to be home'

Iam delighted to see Barbara Ansel again expanding her usual compassionate drive. ("I am a tourist in this Canada," Column Jan. 17). While we should all sympathize with her friend awaiting payment of the GST—deficit! out of sheer sympathy to our tax—when making her antedotal gesture, I cannot overlook what the larger point of her column. Living in a city where nearly a thousand people were murdered last year, where the school board wears perpetually near bankruptcy and where the department of streets and sanitation still even repair a pothole. I return to Canada every year happy to be at home, especially, home. I gladly pay the GST and other taxes—taxes and safe streets, for affordable health care and for a wide range of social services. If a nonconservative revolution is what Ansel really wants, I hope the revolution is based in my Canada and stops in Britain, where 24 years of nonconservative economic trends have produced little more than increased human misery.

Jon Tennant
Chicago

If Barbara Ansel wishes to better understand our country, she should visit more often. She would then surely reassess her view that most Canadians have become "a menace or a criminal." Of course, no one enjoys paying

taxes, and everyone loves to hate the GST, but she is misinformed to think that those who work for cash are merely evading the tax. They are passively evading income taxes. Civil war did erupt, but what happened to the traditional virtues of working hard, contributing one's fair share and participating in our democracy? Instead, Ansel primes us to reason to "an act of good citizenship." Most of the world's people would be delighted to be able to pay our taxes and have our problems. Any stability in our system is a challenge for us to apply our intelligence, not just to seek to more wisely.

David McGee,
Boulder, Mass.

Barbara Ansel's columns are consistently so the money. Her article in the Jan. 17 issue is particularly outstanding. It should be mandatory reading for all politicians. Her commonsense approach is certainly refreshing.

W. R. Crozier,
Richmond, Ont.

No winners

Two of the letters mentioned in your article ("Paying for the children of divorce," Editorial, Jan. 18) couldn't have said it better. The legal system certainly leaves the mother. I am a father of three who has paid maintenance

over the years without missing a payment and yet I constantly deal with an ex-wife who makes dealing with my children as difficult as possible. Is any wonder that some men feel as they do? Do these mothers really think that the children don't remember when they make these situations difficult? We need a system that looks after the needs of the children and not the demands of the mother.

Jason Cunningham
Reno, Nev.

I was divorced in 1980 and left with two children. My ex-husband sent a few payments of support for the children, but that support was afterwards. My lawyer said that unless I was desperate to keep him, the support, so I did. I supported my children who are now adults and able to look after themselves. Looking back, I really believe the average man who divorces can't afford to support two families—it's like supporting a dead horse. Every woman should learn to support her self, get a good education and a good job. The days when women thought they were going to marry and be supported for life are long gone. The only ones who win in divorce are lawyers.

Nelle Chubb,
North Bay, Ont.

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COLUMN



Why I won't give a cent to this hospital

BY BARBARA AMIEL

The letter I received asking me if I would like to become involved with a project of the Women's College Hospital in Toronto was generous. I didn't know the author personally, though she and we had met about 15 years ago at a Christmas party. She called me "Barbara" back in the volunteer and in the body of the letter. I replied more formally and for color purposes will refer to her as Mrs. X.

Mrs. X, a member of the Women's College board of directors, is moving money for the proposed National Centre for Research in Women's Studies, a project of Women's College Hospital. Now I have always had a soft spot for Women's College Hospital. Times ago when I attended its lovely clinic, our small band of would-be mothers would meet together at 7 a.m. to be scanned and probed and diagnosed, and nothing about the daily procedures nor handiwork was positive except the end-of-the-patient-and-over at the hospital did. Still, between work and travel, our more chaotic nights, it was too far. I decided the solution to meet the hospital's CEO while offering my affection for the hospital. Mrs. X wrote back enclosing a contract on the project.

Being asked for charity is tough work. The request hit as the big contribution from very rich individuals who want to see their names on a concert hall or hospital wing or simply are blessed philanthropists with a passion for eradicating intractable bowel syndrome. As a part-time fundraiser myself, I set printing out letters, learning about my projects and collaborating with respect of my project largely coincide with their taste and values. Eventually one night as well as a first-time donor, because you end up knowing so much about their likes and dislikes as the life proceeds.

First did Mrs. X know that me? Two clip pages had been enclosed to encourage me. I was not written by two doctors involved in the Women's health leadership pro-

gram" and the other was a summary of remarks by Dr. Beverley Richardson, the hospital's medical chief. The clippings informed me that the two doctors, Dr. Helen Dady and Dr. Joan Satter, subscribed to the belief that the rate of five Canadian women had been sexually assaulted, (50 a strongly feminist viewpoint) most others future health care, (6) the rate of future health care cost, (7) a health system transformed from an institution of human oppression into a vehicle of human liberation.

These statements immediately reveal a basic problem: they are ideological, not scientific, and the ideology is that of radical feminism. Once ideology enters the applied and practical sciences, certain consequences follow. For example, even if medical statements made by ideologues are true, it will be hard to believe them since the source is biased—which becomes precisely the problem with Richardson's enclosed remarks.

Richardson's view is that medical research is linked to the needs of women because it is conducted by men and usually on men. Following this she is quoted as saying that (a) since most drug research is conducted on men rather than women, "doctors are in

the position of administering drugs to female patients without really knowing the effects." (b) the side bias in medicine has the consequence of a relative lack of research on breast cancer and menopause, and (c) women get relatively fewer organ transplants than men with a similar level.

What are we to make of this? The response must be counterfactual rather than ideological. First, Richardson implies that the cause given for not using women in drug research is concern for their unborn children. If she is correct, why is this cause not acceptable to her? If there is a disparity between the genders, it may well be that women of reproductive age run higher risks in research tests. Consider: if there were no disparity, or most women than men were used as guinea pigs, wouldn't medical firms, across the male medical establishment of human experimentation for women's special reproductive needs?

Secondly, I have for years been hearing the accusation that there is less data about breast cancer because it is gender-specific. If anything, we seem to know less about prostate cancer, which is also gender-specific. We seem to have advanced our knowledge of some diseases—such as cervical cancer—said in the face of others as appear to be quite helpless. Breast cancer is more where to the next step.

Finally I have no idea whether Richardson's accusations that women get fewer organ transplants is true, but obvious question arises: Organ transplants depend very much on the availability of healthy donors who die accidentally and who have also given permission for the transplant. Is it possible that there may be fewer healthy women who die accidentally than men or fewer who give consent for transplants? Are there medical services—such as compatibility, etc.—that not wanting to transplant a male kidney into a female?

Special-interest groups, including radical feminists, have taken over many of our institutions in a major way, but even if we seldom notice, they did not think that they would come to the point where the level of a distinguished hospital would be within miles of sheer on the state side of the street, as ideologues during our medical system has been an "instrument of human oppression."

But that I can tell Mrs. X is willing me that this is a system of getting my support, she makes it clear that she has done no research at all on me. One can only hope that the standard at research her hospital and medical centers is as high as quality than the other is to be high standard. Given Richardson's allegations about the nature of "gender bias" in medicine, one is not apt to see. Speaking for myself, until Women's College comes to its senses and is given back to professionals with a medical rather than self-indulgent, self-indulgent, but with determination. I will neither give a penny to this hospital nor come in the light to see such programs stopped.

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CANADA

A delicate balance

A court weighs rights in the Homolka case

When police officers Neil Herbert, 35, and Craig Knapp, 35, took a cabaret role. Last month, they broadcast on their campus radio station portions of a *Weekend* radio story about the trial of Karla Homolka, the 23-year-old St. Catharines, Ont., woman convicted in July of manslaughter in the grisly deaths of Ontario teenagers Leslie Mahood and Jessica French. In reading out the excerpts Herbert and Knapp broke a publication ban imposed by an Ontario judge until after Homolka's estranged husband, Paul Trank, 38, has been tried on first-degree murder charges in the killings. As a result, the two students have been banned for life from Red River Community College student centre. More seriously, they could face contempt of court charges—and possibly more in July 1994, the students maintain that they made the right decision to read the banned information.

Said Herbert: "We believe that freedom of speech is an important value."

Last week lawyers representing five of the country's largest media outlets made a similar argument as they attempted to convince the Ontario Court of Appeal to rescind the publication ban imposed by Ontario Court Judge Francis J. Gauthier, who presided over the Homolka trial.

As the media could report only Homolka's 12-year sentence, but none of the facts the judge considered in arriving at a sentence that could see her released from prison in as little as four years. Lawyers for The Toronto Star, The Toronto Sun, Thomson Newspapers, the CBC and Rogers Cable TV argued that Novak's ban was too sweeping and should have been restricted to specific evidence at the Homolka trial that might prejudice the trial itself. They also claimed that the public must learn of criminal proceedings in a timely fashion if it is to have confidence in the justice system. Lawyers for the Crown, who accused the media of sensational-



Trank (left), Homolka's estranged husband, and Trank (right) 'fair trial is paramount'

ism in reporting on the charges against Homolka and Trank, responded that the ban was needed to protect Trank's right to a fair trial. While the appeal court reserved its decision Ontario Chief Justice Charles Doherty, who presided over the hearing, made it abundantly clear which way he leans on the issue: "The right of the trial is paramount," he said.

Publication restrictions are familiar to media covering the courts in Canada. Media counsel report the names of young offenders and victims aged under 18. Nor can they usually report details at bail or preliminary hearings. Once a case proceeds to trial, however, it is up to the presiding judge, if requested, to make on what may or may not be disclosed outside the courtroom. Last year alone, judges across Canada imposed such publication bans in almost 60 separate cases. But none of the bans prevented the same degree of controversy—extra coverage in the *Sunday Mirror*. The issue has divided courtroom and law offices across Canada, although not always along predictable lines. Some lawyers favor lifting the

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public as a test on the principle that the courts should be open to public scrutiny while some journalists want to see the ban based on the grounds that they do not want to jeopardize Bernard's right to a fair trial.

In stark contrast to Bernard's trial last summer, which brimmed with curiosity-seekers, the proceedings last week at Toronto's Supreme had drew scant public interest. The wood-paneled courtroom was only one-third filled with lawyers for the media and the Crown, as well as Testa's own lawyer, Timothy Birrell. In an unusual nod for defence counsel, who normally are the ones requesting publication bans, Birrell also argued at times in favour of the ban. "What has been published so far is more prejudicial to my client than had I never permitted the entire proceedings to be published," Birrell told the hearing.

In presenting their arguments in favour of rescinding the ban, the lawyers had to deal with frequent and sometimes tricky questions from the five appeal court judges. The judges persistently reminded the lawyers that they were discussing a temporary ban on publication of evidence, not a permanent news blackout. They also warned that lifting the ban now might make it impossible for Testa, who is expected to go to court some time next year, to get a fair trial from jurors who have not been tainted by outside publicity. If that happens, they said, the murder charges against Testa will have to be

dropped. "I have seen the difficulty in getting jurors," said Justice Patrick Gauthier. "You go through hundreds of potential jurors and maybe you could have a case where it's impossible to find enough jurors to have a trial."

The judges also took strong exception to

"It would be very dangerous if media in the States would affect our justice system here in Canada"

the statement made by several media lawyers that extensive coverage of the case by some American media had demonstrated the fairness of the publication ban. The Canadian courts have no jurisdiction in the United States, where the media, according to the American constitution's First Amendment, enjoy a right of free speech, can report court cases with few lower restrictions. As well, the gruesome nature of the sex slayings, and the fact that they occurred in a part of southwestern Ontario

that many people in western New York state consider to be their own backyard, guaranteed sensational American coverage of the case. While Canada Customs seized U.S. newspapers at the border and cable companies blocked out American signals, modern communications technologies, including computerized bulletin boards, satellite dishes and fax machines, allowed thousands of Canadians to learn about the forbidden coverage. "I find it worrying as the outrageous that it would be suggested to the court that it not make an order because it might be violated," said Testa. "It would be very dangerous if certain media in the States would affect our justice system here in Canada."

In the end, all the arguments may be academic. Before the hearing even began, Crown lawyers stated that the civil case should be thrown out because the media had no legal right to appeal publication bans in criminal trials. In response, the judges said they would hear the arguments on both sides, but reserve their decision on whether they can rule on the prohibition until the Supreme Court of Canada rules on a similar case emerging from a series of extraordinarily charged child sexual abuse trials in Martineauville, Saskatchewan. In the meantime, by their ruling of publication bans, precedents continue to take precedence.

BARBARA WICKENS

A taxing dilemma

Governments are badly split over how to end cigarette smuggling

Like children at a birthday party, they were, dressed as if in a pack. And when they were finally handed their prizes—cans of cigarettes for \$20—the young men and women gleefully waved them in the air. The contraband cigarettes, which sell legally for \$42 a carton, were being sold as a great last week by Montreal shopkeepers, who claim that the sale of illegal tobacco in Quebec is so widespread that it is forcing them into bankruptcy. While police eventually moved in to bag the sale, the rally only reinforced what most Canadians already know: tobacco smuggling is out of control. And politicians—even those in the same party—are badly divided over what to do about it. At a morning Liberal caucus meeting in Ottawa last week, a number of MPs argued



Montrealers clutching discounted cigarette products.

that some no legal cigarettes should be cut, while others argued strongly that making cigarettes cheaper would undermine public health policy. At week's end, though, it appeared that Ottawa was prepared to sit

on a plan to curb the sale of illegal cigarettes.

The debate touched another contentious area when Prime Minister Jean Chretien said that he wanted to let smuggling at its source by cracking down on Indian reserves, where many cigarette smugglers operate. 65,000 officials say that a large percentage of the cigarettes that are being smuggled into Canada are first exported legally by cigarette manufacturers. Exported cigarettes do not carry Canadian provincial taxes, and often sell to tobacco dealers who smuggle them back into Canada, they return at a discounted price. The cigarettes are usually sold illegally at \$3.50 to \$4.50 a pack, compared with the legal price of about \$6.50. The RCMP say the bulk of these shipments are moving through the Abenaki Indian reserve, which straddles the Canada-U.S. border 55 km southwest of Montreal. This reserve was established in 1960 after a crisis that saw an illegal cigarette trade

so steady that Deputy Prime Minister Sheila Copps said it was the right to break the law. Still, Minister of Health Michael Mitchell told Montreal police could easily track another strand

THE NEWS CAST



LAURE BROWN

PETER HAMBIDGE

JEAN STEWART

PANDLA WILLIN

IAN HANCOCK

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9 PM **NEWS**

confrontation. André Mitchell: "Ola is the nightmare that you don't want to meet."

Governments are ripe on law is protected. Under the tax refund program, the cost of cigarettes by about \$1 a pack, and that amount would be matched by the provinces. That would cut the total price of a carton of cigarettes in half to about \$55, that only Quebec, where smuggling is most widespread and has become a pressing political issue, agreed to the rollback. Some Liberal strategists theorize that Chénier was considering

the tax cut at the waning of his top advisers, who include several Quebecers. But several provinces, including Ontario and New Brunswick, strongly oppose rolling taxes because of the health issue. And Copps said Ottawa was negotiating with the provinces over a program that could include tax cuts plus a ban on anti-tobacco advertising and education campaigns. "The Prime Minister is conducting discussions with the provincial leaders," Copps said. "As the government struggled to come up with a solution that would balance the competing interests—from the Quebec government, to the tobacco industry, to

health-policy groups, to its own need for tax revenue on cigarettes. "The strategy is to place that in as much of a joint package."

Ottawa is under mounting pressure to act. In Quebec, law work, the country's largest tobacco companies approved to raise the government an ultimatum: cut taxes or they will shut down. Spokesmen for Imperial Tobacco Ltd. and Richardson Benson & Richards Inc. said they are an expensive cigarette exporter for at least two weeks. The cigarette industry employs more than 2,000 people in Quebec, and an end to exports would threaten many of those jobs. And Imperial Tobacco spokesman Michel Desrosiers said that the tobacco industry wants to see Ottawa come up with a final solution to the problem. Added Desrosiers, "Until they do, we are standing still."

Health groups were outraged by the industry move. Said David Swanson, senior counsel with the Non-Smokers' Rights Association (NSRA): "The tobacco industry is distorting social and health policy in this country." At the same time, Swanson's group and others were crushed by the scaled approach on tobacco policy coming out of Ottawa. The health groups, as well as many provinces, were caught off guard when the Jan. 3 tax cut was first floated in Ottawa. On Jan. 31, representatives from nearly a dozen provincial health-care groups, including the Canadian Cancer Society and the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, met with Finance Minister Paul Martin and Solicitor General Herb Gray in Ottawa in an attempt to derail the idea. They were blunt in their criticism and they also took out full-page newspaper ads last week attacking the tobacco industry of benefiting financially from criminal activity. Pressure on M's increased as letters and telephone calls protesting a possible tax cut poured into Ottawa.

The narrow debate over tobacco says the Liberal caucus believes those who believe that cutting taxes will increase smoking, and those who wanted to take decisive action against smokers. "By cutting taxes we do nothing but increase premature deaths," said they threatened, the Liberal MP for Winnipeg North and a medical doctor. But Don Reid, the MP for Guelph/Kitchener/Wellington, countered: "A tax reduction will succeed in stopping those who migrate to America."

Said, the tobacco industry's move to suspend shipments appeared to be designed to shift the argument from health to economics. But cigarette exports are an important source of revenue for the provinces. The Liberal government is now in a bind. It has to decide whether to support for long. In fact, according to Statistics Canada, the value of exports of tobacco products to the United States soared to \$580 million in the first 11 months of 1993, compared with just \$363 million in 1990. Meanwhile, at Atlantic, Mitchell called on the government to negotiate a settlement. But last week, nothing was resolved and many smokers were still chomping their pipes at police on the streets of Montreal.

TOM FENNELA with ROBEN CHARGATZ in Ottawa

DEATH OF A TRADITION

Newfoundland can no longer "fly out" for their dramatic, often fishery-themed, winter-fishing fish for personal use. In most areas, fishers will take fish of up to \$100,000 under a licensing system that is part of a larger effort to restore depleted cod stocks. Today, who represents the western part of the province, he has regretted the ban. "It's someone I've suggested to me there would come a day when a Newfoundland couldn't fly a cod," he said, "I would have told them they were stupid."

RACISM IN THE JAILS

A provincially appointed commission on racism in Ontario's justice system says prison authorities are not doing enough to combat racism in Ontario jails. In an interim report, the commission also says that corrections officers tolerate racial slurs and that minority prisoners' services available to whites.

APPROVING THE CRUISE

The federal cabinet gave its approval to two tours of U.S. cruise ships over the Canadian Arctic this spring. But Defence Minister David Collier and the Liberal who opposed cruise ship sailing while in opposition, may still end the program after a review of the country's defence and foreign policy. Peace groups and the navy condemned the decision.

DEFENDING THE BLOC

Conservative lawmakers will likely pay the legal bills for the Bloc Québécois to defend itself against a multi-million-dollar class-action lawsuit brought by Ontario investment councillor Raymond Auer that alleges that the 64 separatist Bloc MPs are traitors. The Board of Internal Security, which manages the \$245-million House of Commons budget, agreed to provide the funds on the condition that the defence is successful and the costs are reasonable.

NOT GUILTY PLEAS

Six Montreal police officers accused of wrongly beating a taxi driver pleaded not guilty to assault charges. The police are accused of dragging Richard Barrette, 39, who is expected to be in a coma for the next 10 days, after taking him into custody when he broke a church window on Dec. 14 while trying to make up his mind. Barrette suffered damage to his head and torso, a broken arm and chest bones, eight broken ribs and a fractured arm. The accused officers face a maximum 10 years in prison.

Canada NOTES Batling over immigration

Federal Immigration Minister Sergio Marchi announced immigration targets for 1994 that mean Canada will continue to have one of the most open immigration policies in the world. Marchi said Canada will accept 550,000 immigrants and refugees that year, up from the 345,000 who entered the country in 1993. In doing so, Marchi, himself a first-generation immigrant from Argentina, raised pressure from the Reform party and others who argue that immigration levels should be reduced—at least until the economy picks up and unemployment drops.

Marchi told the House of Commons that he rejects suggestions that immigrants take jobs from other people or place too much burden on the country's welfare rolls. Declared Marchi, "Immigration is still open for business."

Marchi's announcement was positive from most immigrant advocates. "What we see here is a refreshing, positive approach to immigration," said Ian Anglin, director of government relations for the World Jewish Congress. "We have no doubt that immigration has always been a boon for Canada, it always is, never a detriment." But it met with still resistance.

From Reform MPs who want immigration levels lowered to about 150,000 annually—a rate that would still see Canada accepting more immigrants, on a per capita basis, than either the United States or Australia, "Canada is accepting more immigrants than any other industrialized nation on Earth," said Reform Art Hanger. "Why does this government want to up the number even more?"

Marchi's announcement came amid growing public concern over the number of immigrants Canada accepts. A Gallup poll conducted in December showed that 45 per cent of Canadians want the country

to take in fewer immigrants, while only 11 per cent favored increased immigration. Marchi addressed last week that he is sensitive to those concerns. By cutting the target to 550,000, the Liberals still slightly short of their campaign promise to increase immigration levels to one per cent of Canada's population (currently, that would mean at least 270,000 newcomers). Marchi insisted that the party is still committed to the open-market goal, but said he is "willing to adjust that it should move slowly and rationally" to levels that target.



Marchi targets

A major overhaul

Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy looked off what promises to be a massive overhaul of Canada's social safety net. Axworthy told the House of Commons that he wants to introduce legislation before the end of the year that would, among other things, lift federal employment insurance and provincial welfare programs and encourage those receiving benefits to get the education and training needed to rejoin the workforce. "The purpose of such radical reform and redesign is not to slash and trunk," said Axworthy. "Canada needs a social security reform that makes meaningful connections between various programs—a system that rewards efforts and effectiveness for work."

Before he introduces his reforms, which would take several years to implement,

Axworthy said he plans to consult Canadians through public hearings that will seek to cut welfare bill by \$5 billion.

He said he also has a series of pilot projects on the line and is preparing to

No laughing matter

Montreal's Ministry of Welfare closed its doors earlier this morning after 580,000 emergency cases it opened 10 months ago. The museum, which local critics lambasted as an ill-conceived and overpriced, had received \$12.5 million in start-up assistance from Ottawa, the Quebec government and the city of Montreal. But despite assurances from its operator, Montreal's Bureau d'information, that it would be self-sufficient, the museum attracted an average of 3,000 visitors a week, only half the number originally predicted by its

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RED TIDE RISING

Two years after the Soviet Union died, Communists still hold the reins of power

Two years after the fall of the Soviet Union, Communists still have a firm hold on the power and privileges of all five in Moscow, a conservative cabinet of Soviet-era industrialists and state-farm boosters gave more the Russian government. And in the 43 other states about, the lower house of the country's interim assembly, Communist and their ideological outcasts in the April 1993 party form a powerful opposition bloc of 162 members. The USSR, in other words, but many of the familiar political figures who presided over the old empire's decline and fall are still going strong in the independent states that took its place. In fact, 55 of the 75 former Soviet republics are now led by longtime high-ranking Communist and party officials—Boris Yeltsin, a former party boss who fought his way to the Russian presidency by campaigning as an anti-Communist, is Turkmenistan leader Saparmat Niyozov, an authoritarian president who is the focus of a personality cult in his impoverished Central Asian republic. But even though they have widely divergent theories on the best way to rebuild their countries' shattered economies, post-Soviet leaders tried to leave a style of governing that pre-

Pro-Communist demonstrators in Moscow. A staffer, Alexander Murzin



dicted the Communist era in Russia and other former republics: reform flows down to the people from the ruler on high. Yeltsin, for one, has not won the need to form a political party codified his views. Instead, he has constructively repositioned himself as the leader of all Russians—a late party car who has disavowed a clear preference for ruling by decree.

Conversely, Yeltsin gave former economies minister Viktor Gushin and other unknowns the opportunity to create a market economy in Russia. Through such measures as lifting state controls on prices, Gushin and his allies in government at least set Russia on the road to capitalism. But the reformers failed to shut off the flow of state government credit to obsolete and inefficient state enterprises—a measure that Yeltsin clearly feared would lead to high unemployment and widespread social unrest. As a result of that conflict, only for such enterprises in all of Russia last year (his for bankruptcy). And with the large-scale industrial plants and farms of the Soviet era surviving, the managers who run them have also retained their position as powerful regional bosses.

These Soviet survivors were hard at work during nationwide elections in the new state duma in December. And when Dmitry Zhigalov, the 65-year-old leader of the Russian Communist party, he repositioned through the provinces to sell a softer leader version of Marxism than the now-discarded Soviet ideal, the locals turned out in force to give him. By contrast, Gushin and other leaders of pro-Yeltsin democrats largely stuck close to Moscow, disdaining to explain to anxious voters exactly why economic

shock therapy and high unemployment were needed to ensure future prosperity. According to Zhigalov, a former director of Communist party propaganda in the Soviet era, his reformer party no longer seeks the classic dictatorship of the proletariat and, in fact, does not even favor state ownership of the economy. "Everybody wants that now, and we even welcome foreign investment," he says, recognizing his successful election platform. "But we do not want to follow drastic recipes that Western countries prescribe but do not carry out themselves."

At the same time as Zhigalov was orchestrating his party's revival, statisticians led by Vladimir Lukin were reeling in support. Russia's acquiescence to the West in return for unfulfilled promises of aid. It was a well-publicized gesture of support by the Group of Seven, the world's seven leading industrial democracies, to put together an aid package for Russia totaling \$75 billion by 1995. But by Yeltsin himself complained recently, the G-7 countries are very slow to implement their pledges. In fact, according to Vladimir Lukin, a representative of the Federal Committee on Statistics, last year Russia actually received just 10 percent of the money promised by the G-7.

In any event, the democrats' poor showing in the December elections, the surge of electoral support for the Communists and Zhigalov's unexpected success have influenced Yeltsin's new posture approach to economic reform. To that end, former Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin has insisted that the government's priority will be to prevent costs from

employment and a further decline in Russian living standards—even if that means increasing state controls and subsidies for state enterprises. But the prime minister's assertion that the government will only support viable enterprises and allow struggling factories to go under, is he removed from the industrial situation sought by the now-predicted radical reformers. Indeed, in the natural number of bankruptcies industries, almost all industrial managers clearly believe that their enterprises are capable of surviving with just a little help from friends in government. And they are now well represented in Moscow. "A parliament of lobbyists will be not only open by a cabinet of lobbyists," declared Alexander Ahold, a Swedish economist who quit as an adviser to the Russian government after the recent cabinet changes.

But the so-called cronies and propagandists who now form the core of Russia's government have no more parameters of restraint success than the Soviet-era leaders they replaced. And as the results from December's elections indicate, Russians are growing tired of living in a chaotic society that appears to be stuck halfway between communism and capitalism. Failure by the Soviet-era bankers to deal constructively with the yet another crisis in policy and the return to power of Gushin and other reformers that command trouble and decline are just as likely to bolster Zhigalov, who has openly promised to reinitiate another phase of Soviet rule in Russia, dictatorship.

MICHAEL GRAY in Moscow



Chernomyrdin subsidizes

Made-in-Russia solutions

When Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin announced last month that he intends to take a made-in-Russia approach to the transition from communism to capitalism, he was long overdue a chance that has divided Russia since the late 17th century. Back then, Peter the Great borrowed ideas and technology from the West to modernize his backward country. Then, in turn, many Russian opposed whole-sale Westernization—arguing that it was counter to Russia's unique history and culture. As Chernomyrdin himself put it recently, after changing several high-profile reforms from his cabinet, "The mechanical transfer of Western economic methods to Russia still has caused more harm than good." He added that future policies would take the account "The special characteristics of our state, people and Russian institutions."

Although many Western politicians and economists are dismayed by Russia's recent backsliding on the road to reform, Chernomyrdin does have a point. For one thing, supporters of an open, Western-style democ-

cy in the world's largest country are denying it this nascent legacy of authoritarian rule. As the major force, unopposed, Russians are trying to build a modern free-market economy in a land where feudal and imperialist was stepped by more than seven decades of rigid communism. Democracy and would-be democratic alike are also still struggling to adjust to the sudden dissolution of not one but two empires, the old Soviet Union, in which Russia was the most powerful of 15 republics, and its East European satellites. All that these masses, Communists and the like-minded statisticians insist on is a mandate to assume that what works in Western Europe or North America will work in Russia.

Now Russians would like to see a revival of the old socialist command economy system. In fact, even Communists in the new national legislature describe themselves as reformers

who simply want a more measured approach to economic development. But in renouncing the government, Chernomyrdin has inevitably revived memories of the recent past. Most of his top aides are men who served the leader of Soviet officials by running state-owned steel mills, collecting firms and regional Communist party offices. Their preferred responses to the country's economic crisis are familiar, too: instead of standing back and allowing free and unfettered state enterprises to go bankrupt—or so-called shock therapy approach favored by for their economic minister Yury Gushin and other reformers—Chernomyrdin's old-school government has promised to maintain and even increase subsidies to these socialist dinosaurs. There is only one problem with that cautious approach: it was tried before, without success, under Mikhail Gorbachev.



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Ted Rogers aims to create a media giant in a bid for rival Maclean Hunter

THE SURPRISE PLAY FOR MH

Ted Rogers is a tycoon who dreams big, takes big and borrows big—really big. Since 1960, when he launched Canada's first commercial FM radio station, Toronto's 101, while still a law student, Rogers has displayed a talent for spotting the potential in new communications technologies, and convincing lenders and investors to help him by us on the ground floor. In the 1960s and 1970s, he pioneered the development of cable television in Canada. Over the past decade, Rogers's company, Rogers Communications Inc., has plunged into the cellular telephone business, through Rogers Cable Mobile Communications Ltd., and the monopolized long-distance telephone services market, as the leading partner in United Communications Inc. Last week, he made his most daring play of all: a bid for Toronto-based Maclean's Hunter Ltd. True to form,

Rogers, 60, said that he is pursuing a vision—that one of a nationwide electronic superhighway, and of a U.S.-style multimedia giant that would be powerful enough to exploit the new technology. Declared Rogers: "In Canada, we need companies capable of meeting the challenge of delivering the information highway to the home."

Rogers's audacious proposal caught everyone off guard, including Big Street financiers and liberal cabinet ministers in Ottawa. Ronald Osborne, the respected 47-year-old accountant who is president of Maclean's Hunter, the Toronto-based cable and publishing conglomerate also publisher (Maclean's) first learned of the move from Rogers during a meeting that he requested with Osborne and vice chairman Donald Campbell at 730 a.m. on Jan. 28. Stunned in Calgary by an air alarm that caused Toronto's Province International Airport, Osborne posted by telephone.

Rogers sketched out a plan for what he

called a "strategic merger." But Osborne quickly concluded that Rogers in fact was contemplating a takeover, not a merger. Five days later, as Rogers talked with bankers to firm up his offer, Maclean's Hunter sent a press release announcing that Rogers had made "an unsolicited approach" proposing what it called a "takeover." That led him to force Rogers to call a news conference to expand on his plan. The publicity also sent the price of Maclean's Hunter shares skyrocketing, as investors traded rumors about other possible bidders. MH shares closed the week on the Toronto Stock Exchange at \$27.90, up 33 since the announcement.

But by week's end, they still had been no firm offer from Rogers. After the exchange closed, Rogers and his board of directors revealed that they were not ready to take a formal bid, as widely anticipated, because they had encountered a complex and potentially costly technical hurdle in Maclean's Hunter's

ownership structure. While that gave Osborne a breathing space, he concluded in a Saturday morning interview in his office that his company is now "in the air" and that many other potential bidders are showing interest. But he considered it unlikely that the prospect of competitive bids would deter the determined Rogers. "Mr. Rogers only knows two words when he's negotiating," Osborne said. "No means 'Maybe' and 'Maybe' means 'Yes'." Osborne also insisted that he is not trying to obstruct Rogers or any other potential buyer. "Our board has a responsibility to get the best possible price," said Osborne. "Because we haven't rolled over and said, 'Be our guest,' people interpret that as hostility."

The technical snarl between the two companies arose in part from Osborne's decision to dilute the value of his shares. Analysts estimated that the cost to Rogers could be about \$4 billion. But that led to a dispute between the parties about which stocks would be involved—in particular, the status of 36 million Maclean's Hunter shares, amounting to 17 per cent of 216 million outstanding shares, which are held by a special subsidiary company, Maclean's Hunter Holdings. The disputed stock belonged to former Maclean's Hunter president Donald Hunter, who received the holding company and sold a substantial portion of his shares into it in 1976 when he was dying of cancer. He wanted to ensure stability in the company's shareholdings, but because Maclean's Hunter owns the holding company, Rogers and his advisors said that its shares should not have to be included in the bid. At last week's closing price of MH shares, that could add another \$800 million to the bid. Osborne replied that, with no formal proposal on the table, it would be premature to decide on this. "We're being asked to respond to certain things before we even know what the other looks like," he said.

Osborne, Rogers in the meantime is asking the Ontario Securities Commission for a ruling on the status of the shares, a process that could take several weeks. Rogers and his directors, meanwhile, vowed to keep silent with the plan that he outlined at his own conference two days earlier. Then, he told reporters that his company has \$700 million in cash in its coffers and assurances from banks and other lenders that they would provide another \$2 billion for the proposed deal. With that backing, combined with some Rogers Communications shares, he said, he planned to make an offer for all of Maclean's Hunter's operations, then lower his debt load

Up for grabs

MH publications, Rogers (left, above), Osborne and BCE chairman Lynton Wilson last week at a Board of Trade dinner broadcasting from MH Cable's studio (opposite): an audience takeover bid

by selling the company's extensive U.S. cable holdings. With 542,000 subscribers in Michigan, New Jersey and Florida, Maclean's Hunter's U.S. cable operation has an estimated value of more than \$1.5 billion. But Rogers said that he planned to keep Maclean's Hunter's Canadian broadcasting, cable, publishing and printing operations. The cable division has 168,000 subscribers, all in Ontario. The Canadian publishing division includes *Maclean's*, *Maclean's*, *Maclean's* and more than 20 other company magazines. As well, MH owns a 10-per-cent controlling interest in the Toronto Sun Publishing Corp., which publishes national newspapers in Toronto, Edmonton, Calgary and Ottawa and, in turn, controls the daily *Financial Post*. MH also owns 31 radio stations and CFCB television in Calgary and Lethbridge.

But as Rogers and his board worked on their formal offer, some analysts expressed doubts that the company has the financial muscle to shoulder such a large acquisition. Rogers Communications' holdings are extensive in Canada's largest cable systems, with more than 14 million subscribers in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In addition to Cable and an stake in United, other holdings include 15 radio stations and a radio/televi-



sion station station. Rogers himself, who is the company's president, owns almost absolute authority. He controls 89 per cent of Rogers' voting shares, even though his holding represents only a minority of the company's stock. But because he has pledged so heavily in new ventures, the company has only earned a profit once in the past 17 years. And while its stock soared after Rogers announced his bid, his own company's declined by \$2.57 to close the week at \$28.96. After the stock market closed for the week, the company posted its financial results for 1993, showing that it lost \$207 million, largely due to a \$123 million restructuring charge at United, compared

with a \$180.3 million loss in 1992. By contrast, while some analysts chide Osborne and the rest of Maclean's Hunter's managers for being a group of strategy but through "two constants" the company has recorded profits year after year for decades—over during recessions. Last year, it made a profit of \$86.6 million on revenue of \$1.7 billion, compared with an \$81 million profit in 1991.

But unlike Rogers Communications, Maclean's Hunter is not a one-man show. Donald Osborne and the other managers own shares individually or as a group, own a large controlling block of shares in the company. The company's shares are widely held, with no individual or institution owning enough stock to cast a decisive vote on any issue. As a result, Osborne and his managers have to win a fine line between simply running a takeover and convincing that it takes place under the best possible terms. They are obliged to check the best possible offer from any bidder and then submit it to shareholders for approval—ones that they suspect that their own bids may hang in the balance. It seems that Osborne is determined to be as fair as possible in his bid to hang in the balance. Osborne said with a laugh: "I can't let it make at night worrying about that."

Maclean's Hunter has long been the subject of Big Street takeover rumors, precisely because it is a widely held company. Osborne and the company's management convinced shareholders to pass a so-called poison pill defense against hostile takeover. Formerly called a Shareholder Protection Rights Plan, it permits company directors to negotiate with potential bidders that if any investor acquires more than 20 per cent of the company's shares without first notifying the board, then the shareholders could the company to sell one share of stock for each existing share at half the going share price. The measure was designed to prevent a so-called creeping takeover by someone buying stock privately from individual investors. But Rogers, who bought 15 million MH shares in January, de-

cloud his partners in Maclean Hunter when he reached his eightieth birthday last July. Osborne has other options that could possibly foil Rogers' bid. One is to encourage others from other potential bidders in the hope of driving the purchase price higher. Said Osborne: "A lot of people are interested in a lot of the assets of Maclean Hunter." Another option is to literally "scoop" the deal, by launching an attractive bidder with securities over closely matched Maclean Hunter's own. Regardless of who emerges with control of the company, Osborne said that major changes are already in store at Maclean Hunter. Last bid, Rogers' bid, was for a 50 per cent stake. With New York City investment bank Goldman Sachs & Co. to advise it on what to do with its profitable U.S. cable division, The anticipated convergence of television, television and computers into a single electronic network in the United States has prompted several large mergers between companies with interests in television, publishing and telecommunications. Given that trend, Osborne said that Maclean Hunter constructed Goldman Sachs to explore all options, including forming a partnership with another company or simply selling the holdings.

Rogers argued that similar groups are needed in Canada. "There is no such at stake for Canadians in the field of electronic highways, it is real that we have strong multimedia companies at the forefront of these developments."

In the U.S. market, which is too large, and where there are so many players, you've got to be big to be heard," he said. "Canada's a much

smaller market." He also rejected the suggestion that Maclean Hunter be asked to keep silent with discrete technology. "I'd want to see some body to tell me what we might have achieved if we'd done something differently," he said. "It's not clear to me that true and square have yet come together in the point where there's a bid to make."

In the case of Maclean Hunter, Rogers referred to the potential of combining publishing and electronic communications companies. "We have some strong ideas about what we can do with the new technology," he said. But other potential buyers were also stung up. "Maclean Hunter's publishing operations and weekly newspapers that they could leverage, available as a takeover target," Vanvooren, said. Bookman, vice president of finance at Bellinger Inc., the international publishing company controlled by Conrad Black, expressed interest in "any newspapers that could be sold."

Rogers also faces various regulatory hurdles in Ottawa. Both the Federal Bureau of Competition Policy and the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) would review the deal. The Canadian competition model gave Rogers control of one out of every three cable subscribers in Canada, and a non-monopoly in Ontario. It would also give it two AM radio stations in Toronto, as a concession of CRTC.

John Wiley said, "We want to make sure the fundamental

elements of competition are preserved."

Anticipating these concerns, Rogers argued that cable Ontario allows him to expand his cable enterprise, the merging multimedia businesses could be swallowed up by Bell Canada and the country's other major provincial telephone companies. "Unless there is substantial consideration in the cable industry as a whole, companies will be stuck for some time with the telephone monopolies," he said. Rogers also pointed out that cable rates would not rise as a result of the deal. However, in arguing that Canadian companies are not to be dominated by foreign companies, Rogers is making a position that he argued against when he and others convinced the CRTC to end the phone company monopolies over long-distance service.

Rogers is clearly driven by his grand vision of a home new world wide. Last week, his new drive towards competitors at Maclean Hunter managed to increase his speed from the starting pace with some fairly loose work of their own. Rogers displayed his confidence as he was leaving the authorities when he held his news conference. Clipping a Maclean's reporter on the shoulder, he said cheerfully: "We're winning you now."

JOHN DALEY with LANCE FENNER in Ottawa and MICHAEL GILGUTH in Toronto

Takeover fever

"It's like being a newspaper in a nuclear colony"

—Dean Morley,
President of Northern Telecom Ltd.,
April, 1993

Since Morley, one of the leaders of Canada's telecommunications industry, used that analogy to describe the enormous opportunities waiting in the rapidly changing world of telecommunications, a lot of things has taken place. The announcement last week that Rogers Communications Inc. is bidding for Maclean Hunter Ltd. is the latest in a series of major mergers and acquisition attempts involving North American companies seeking to control a large or two of the so-called information superhighway.

The biggest deal so far unveiled last October, when Bell Atlantic Corp., a major U.S. telephone

company operating in the north-eastern states, announced plans to acquire the nation's largest cable TV company, Tele-Communications Inc. (TCI), for \$44 billion. Predicted to chairman John Malone: "Technology will drastically reshape a lot of entertainment and telecommunications businesses."

In Canada, the newspaper moved towards resolution last week. Executives of Paramount Communications Inc. recommended that shareholders accept a takeover bid from Viacom Inc., which distributes television programs and features films for television. Bell, Viacom and CTV Network Inc., its bidding rival, which markets consumer products through a home shopping program broadcast by satellite, are offering more than \$13 billion in cash and shares for Paramount, a company whose assets include the NHL's New York Rangers, the Green &



Since Dean Paramount's The Firm, a series of major mergers

Scholar publishing house and the Hollywood studio that produced such recent hits as *The Firm* and *Indecent Proposal*.

In Canada, the regulatory body, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), shook up telecommunications last year when it opened up the long-distance telephone business to competition. Rogers, through its 33-per-cent stake in United Communications Inc., became the first cable company in Canada to get a foothold in the telephone business. Now, the phone companies, led by Montreal-based BCI Inc., are asking the CRTC for the right to compete in the cable

business. Rogers is clearly driven by his grand vision of a home new world wide. Last week, his new drive towards competitors at Maclean Hunter managed to increase his speed from the starting pace with some fairly loose work of their own.



Since Dean Paramount's The Firm, a series of major mergers

Scholar publishing house and the Hollywood studio that produced such recent hits as *The Firm* and *Indecent Proposal*.

In Canada, the regulatory body, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), shook up telecommunications last year when it opened up the long-distance telephone business to competition. Rogers, through its 33-per-cent stake in United Communications Inc., became the first cable company in Canada to get a foothold in the telephone business. Now, the phone companies, led by Montreal-based BCI Inc., are asking the CRTC for the right to compete in the cable

RENEE GILGUTH

A retirement gamble

RRSP money is flooding into the stock market

The latest fad in the country's largest discount brokerage is the over-the-counter market. With calls flooding into Green Line Investor Services at several levels, brokers are flipping their expensive wall time to keep them out of their way as they frantically move telephone orders on their computer keyboards. In Green Line's two Toronto trading rooms, brokers have been answering 30,000 telephone calls a day since the beginning of the year as investors charge into a specialized stock market. Richard Wilks, Green Line's Toronto branch manager, says that the first three months of the year are always busy because of the March 1 deadline for contributions to registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs), but even by those standards this year has been extraordinary. Said Wilks: "The word investor is back, full blast."

For Canadians who are trying to decide where to put their RRSP contributions this year, the stock market appears both exciting and frightening. Low interest rates are repelling investors from the traditionally popular low-risk guaranteed investment certificate

market, which is mostly as 1990 were capturing three-quarters of annual RRSP contributions. Considerable figures for this year are not available, but at Green Line, roughly 70 per cent of CIBC money coming up for renewal is flowing into mutual funds.

At the same time, the rising stock

market is starting to seem soapy. During out-rendement violent warnings that the stock market was flashing danger signals, the Toronto Stock Exchange's index of 300 companies, a barometer of its performance, dropped 115 points last Friday to close at 4,447 points. But it had already gained 300 points this year after losing up almost 1,000 points in 1991. Similar declines occurred on stock markets throughout North America on Friday, after the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank pushed up the short-term federal fund rate by 25 basis points to 3.25 per cent. The higher interest rates also knocked down the value of two other popular investments that



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have been replacing GICs in favour of conservative investments—bonds and mortgage mutual funds. Although conservative investors may not realize it, those types of mutual fund investments, which are not protected by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corp., lose value when interest rates rise.

The author, selecting options in interest rates will make the investment decision of most contributors even more complicated this year. Regardless of the uncertainties, however, investors are setting new record amounts of RRSP savings and their income RRSP vehicle is mutual funds. Focusing on mutual funds instead of stocks is a diversified group of securities that include everything from common shares, bonds, mortgages, money market investments, preferred shares, foreign stocks and real estate. Mutual funds are not exclusively linked to taxes, but the lowest mutual industry estimates that most mutual fund investments are held in such retirement programs. Last year, investors spent an incredible \$25 billion (the equivalent of about \$1,280 for every Canadian)—making new sales in the over \$1.6 billion registered funds. And mutual fund managers say that, although fund numbers are not yet available for January, sales are still growing.

And while money pours into mutual funds, an increasing portion of those funds is being invested abroad. Last year, \$7.5 billion went into funds investing in the common shares of Canadian companies, up from \$6 billion in the previous year, while another \$2.7 billion went into foreign share funds. That was up from \$1.5 billion in 1992, and was the first time that Canadians bought significantly more shares in foreign companies than they did in Canadian ones. Peter O'Sullivan, an investor adviser with Phillips, Hager & North in Vancouver cites two reasons for the popularity of foreign investments. One is a change in RRSP rules in 1989 that increased the permissible limit of foreign investments. As well, investors are taking advantage of the higher rates in a way that is more neutral than the risks associated with Canada's overall economic performance.

In general, most investment advisers regard Canadian's new willingness to invest in stocks, because historically the stock market has outperformed all other types of investments over the long term. They also say that risk-averse investors, particularly those who are nearing retirement and would



Pumping up the market

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While other investments come with no guarantees, they may boast impressive track records. Last year's average earnings:

- 6.3%** Money market funds
- 11.7%** Mortgage funds
- 14.7%** Canadian bond funds
- 21.9%** Balanced funds/stocks mixed with fixed-income securities
- 34.5%** Canadian Equity funds
- 36.4%** International Equity funds
- 49.2%** Sector funds and precious metal funds

offer if the stock market went into a lengthy decline, should not allow GICs merely because interest rates have fallen. Indeed, Gordon Price, a personal finance analyst, says that people often focus on the one rate of return rather than the real after-inflation rate. With inflation now down to two per cent from six per cent four years ago, a return of five per cent now is equivalent to the time-per cent rates available then.

The investor now hurt by low interest rates retired people who are living off the returns from their investments, notes Toronto-based accountant Jim Todd, a personal finan-

cial planner. "In the short term, say you are getting 10 or 12 per cent on your investments to getting five or six per cent," he said. "It's like having their noses put in a hole." But especially for people in their prime working years between the ages of 30 and 60, the low inflation that brings interest rates down can be helpful because of its positive effect on the economy. "The stock market will do well because companies will be able to borrow at low rates and grow," said Todd. If it continues for an extended period, low inflation also greatly reduces the amount of new savings that people need for their retirement.

Despite that optimistic scenario, which is shared by many investment advisers, there are several dangers that investors need to be aware of now. Most immediately, there is the question of whether the rise in U.S. interest rates will merely cause the stock market to slip briefly or depress it for an extended period. Says Robert Krenzler, an investment manager at Thrush mutual funds in Toronto: "You can't have a long-term rally without a correction or two." But Mervin, a stock analyst in Montreal, agrees. "It would be the heart of the market came back down 200 points or so," he says. "That it would just be a correction. It's not saying that the market is ready to collapse." For his part, Stephen Jankowski, a leading Montreal-based investment counsellor, says that the mood of many investors worries him. Given, he says, is putting the upper hand among some, who have come to expect annual returns from their stock investments of 20 or 30 per cent. "Someone is going to pay," he warns. "They always do."

But the temptations are strong. The Toronto stock market returned an average of 30 per cent to investors last year, the best single year on the markets since 1983. Those gains came even though corporate profits remained low. Some analysts say that the rapid gains in money companies' asset prices has raised the bar ahead of their ability to return profits. Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange are now selling for an average of 12 times their earnings, compared with a more traditionally acceptable level of about 10 times earnings. For the moment, that attraction is being overlooked by many investors shifting into stocks because of low interest rates and by a flood of retirement savings coming from the baby boom generation. So long as that money keeps flooding into the market, it will put upward pressure on almost all stock prices. But once it begins to slow, additional stocks will likely become more volatile, as investors will

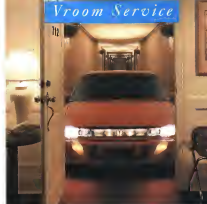
their money away from one to another.

Another fundamental reason for fear about the stock market is the danger that last week's auction in U.S. interest rates will be the beginning of a significant rise in Canadian rates. If that were to occur, some investors would be inclined to move out of the stock market back to more conservative interest-bearing investments. Interest rates have been falling in Canada since 1990, and with the economy remaining weak the Bank of Canada has had no cause to increase them in kind of a move in interest. But with the economy gaining strength in the United States, Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan acted last week, with the effect that, in Canada, short-term interest rates also edged up slightly.

A rise in interest rates is also bad news for two other kinds of investments that have become popular recently. Canadians have \$17 billion invested in fixed mutual funds and \$5.5 billion in mortgage funds. But the principal reliance of bonds and mortgages is on a secure relationship in interest rates, meaning that higher interest rates would push down the value of those funds' assets. For mortgage-backed securities, more accustomed to rates, which cannot lose value and are covered by CMHC insurance provisions, a sudden reduction in the value of their holdings would come as a major surprise. And since bond managers are not helping investors prepare for that possibility (O'Sullivan, for one, is critical of current advertisements that list bond and mortgage funds' past performance). On average, bond funds returned more than 14 per cent last year but that was partly due to a decline in interest rates that pushed up the value of bonds and mortgage funds. O'Sullivan calls it misleading advertising when funds boast of high returns with unexplained investment that similar cases of return might be possible in the coming year. "There is very little chance of that, because interest rates just don't have much more room to fall," he said. "It'd be very easy of an argument that was highly predicting its bond and mortgage returns last year."

Meanwhile, brokers are dealing with a new, and potentially risky, approach to mutual fund trading. The investment industry, led by the discount brokers, has made trading the funds as easy and inexpensive that many investors are trading funds back and forth that was once a specialty might play penny stocks on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. "The whole style of investing has changed," and Green Lusk Wilkes. "That mutual funds, which are intended to be long-term investments, aren't set up for that." By trading them and trying to sell at the market, investors are likely to lose their risk. In the last year, some funds have even set up penalty systems to discourage investors from trading into and out of their funds more than a few times each year. Says Wilkes: "The trouble is that trading is addictive. It's fun." And when the market rises, more and more Canadians get hooked.

HEIDI DALGLISH



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Business NOTES



TWO WHEELS IN BEIJING: As the Italian luxury carmaker Ferrari opened its first showroom in China, it had already sold three of its fast and sporty 348 models. Starting at \$160,000, sales are poth the final price tag in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

Recovery? What recovery?

Although Statistics Canada declared the recession officially over in January 1993, many Canadians are still waiting to feel the impact of an opening. Factors the agency released last week indicate that the economy is stumping through what economists call a "jobless recovery." The economy continued its slow but steady growth, expanding by 0.3 per cent in November, following increases of 0.2 per cent in October and 0.2 per cent in September. SA's January survey of 3,000 manufacturing executives shows increasing optimism about their prospects in total: 29 per cent of the respondents said they expect employment in their sector to rise in the current quarter—the highest level in five years.

However, little of that optimism has translated into actual hiring. The national unemployment rate rose slightly in January to 11.4 per cent, from 11.2 per cent in December, offsetting the number of people officially without

work at 1.58 million. It was the second monthly increase in a row. And in many sectors, the downturn continues. Canada's biggest shoe retailer, Agnew Group Inc., announced plans to close 34 unprofitable stores across Canada and cut 212 jobs. That will leave Agnew with 1,200 employees and 240 outlets under the Agnew, Apples, Dexter and Joltion shoe banners. The company blamed the recession, cross-border shopping, government restraint and higher taxes.

The rise in unemployment also creates new difficulties for Finance Minister Paul Martin as he prepares his first budget, due later this month. The Liberals promised to run a deficit campaign that they would spend money on job creation programs at the same time as they reduce the federal deficit, but lower employment reduces tax revenues as increases costs for social assistance, leaving Martin less room to manoeuvre as he tries to fill both promises.

BREAK-INS ON INTERNET

The FBI is looking into the theft of computer passwords on Internet, the global electronics communications network, according to U.S. news reports. Such "hacker" programs have been monitoring network traffic and collecting thousands of passwords, which can then be used to open confidential computer files.

THE LURE OF THE EAST

Toronto-based gold tycoon Peter Munk is teaming up with Montreal-based Paul Desmarais to search for gold in Chile. Munk's American Barrick Resources Corp., which is the largest gold producer in North America, announced that it will form a joint venture with Power Corp., Desmarais's communications and financial services conglomerate, to develop gold deposits in northern Chile.

HIBERNA HEADACHES

The \$2-billion Hibernia offshore oil project, \$1.15 billion of which is in the form of grants from the Ottawa and Newfoundland governments, is over budget and falling behind schedule. The Hibernia Management & Development Co. said in documents filed with the federal and Newfoundland governments that by the end of last July, contractors building a giant underwater concrete drilling platform had run up \$1.2 billion in charges, compared with a budget of \$985 million.

BWW SWALLOWS ROVER

German carmaker BMW announced that it will purchase control of Rover Group Inc. the last big British-owned auto manufacturer, for \$2.6 billion. Executives at Japan's Honda Motor Co. Ltd., which owns a 20-per-cent stake in Rover and held helped the struggling company turn around, said that they were unhappy with the deal. As well, Labour MPs say that British taxpayers were obviously cheated when the Conservative government sold Rover to British Aerospace for \$200 million five years ago.

GRAIN GRIDLOCK

Federal Finance Minister Lloyd Axworthy ordered a second round of mandated talks when union-management negotiations seemed at risk of a strike by 3,500 Vancouver dockworkers' boats after three days of meetings. The dockworkers walked out on Jan. 27, paralyzing the western Canadian grain transportation system. The grain gainers include Saskatchewan, Alberta and Saskatchewan have shut down, tying off more than 900 employees.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS



Berlin: Europe's new commercial cabaret

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Every once in a while you run into a phenomenon so bizarre, so totally unexpected, that your world turns upside down.

Like most North Americans, I had viewed the 1989 destruction of the Berlin Wall as the most blessed (re)volutionary event of my generation, assuming that East Germans, who had remained isolated for nearly half a century in a country that had been turned into a prison, would reject in their new-found freedom.

Not necessarily so. During a recent visit to Berlin spent talking to people on both sides of the former Wall, I quickly discovered that many former East Berliners, especially those over 30, sigh for the days when their streets were safe, rents were low, potholes were mended, and jobs were guaranteed. Cast out to look after their own welfare and having to work week without the steady compensation of workweek pay, they feel lost and frustrated. "We used to have some money but as people to spend it on—now, there are none left; we have no money," complains a typical housewife.

What's bizarre about all this is that given a choice, many of most of the people who lived on the east side of the Wall wouldn't swap living it back. (The local jargon is, "We do most things well, all the time." The answer: "Because they will have their Wall.")

If the very notion of having to return to the open market of the commercial regime sounds too harsh, consider the fact that as early as 1991, many of the former East German nation's former Georgi is planning to build a theme park devoted to recreating the recent past. The park will come complete with a heavily patrolled wall and "secret police" agents managing as butlers, as well as stores with low prices. Little to be enjoyed, but a lot to be feared. Visitors will be charged with observing conspiracy theories with heavy-duty ski-goggles and binoculars, and if they

As the city emerges out of its time warp, one of its major players is Toronto's Peter Munk, the architect of a major international business park

don't march properly they will even be thrown into ankle-holding pits. The \$30-million venture, being planned for the site of a former inner camp at Prenzlau, 30 km north of Berlin, is already receiving international interest though it isn't due to open until 1996. (It's not the only manifestation of this offbeat blend of nostalgia. A Berlin museum commemorating life in the former German Democratic Republic has proved so popular that a branch is now being built at Eisensteinstadt, a town located 100 km southeast of Berlin.)

Since its anniversary union with West Germany in July, 1990, followed three months later by political unification, the east arm of the former East Germany has all but collapsed, with the cost of goods produced by the offshore economy rising by a staggering 300 per cent. Under the original unification agreement, salary levels in 1990—when that productivity in the east were low—were to be equalized by 1996—even though productivity in the east was only one-third that of the west.

While official statistics show unemployment in the former East Germany at 16 per cent, the figure jumps to more than 26 per cent when people assigned to government-spon-

sored make-work projects are included. With nearly 2.5 million people unemployed, crime rates have shot up, especially bank heists, which were previously all but unknown. ("The real reason we don't have too many robberies in the old days," explains a former East German journalist, "is that you had to wait 15 years for a private car.")

The government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl is pouring about \$150 billion a year into the eastern provinces, mostly in public works and infrastructure improvements. Kohl's debts accrued from its unification initiative will reach more than \$600 billion this year. "Just about everything in the east now has to be done the western way," says Alexander Logothetis, a parliamentarian representing a part of the former East Berlin. "All that survives from the former GDR is that you can turn right on a red light. It's a frustrating law because, while only a few people believe they were better off with the Wall, a majority of easters are dissatisfied and keep telling me that the life they lead now isn't what they had in mind when they were demonstrated for freedom."

Berlin's take on greatly enhanced significance once it became united Germany's new capital by the late 1990s. Since then, Berlin's take on the transfer of government departments will cost at least \$20 billion, but that the expenditure will be well worth it because the move, which is already under way and is being accompanied by a massive influx of private-sector investments, should turn Berlin not only into Germany's, but Europe's, financial, cultural and entertainment capital.

As a major part of the new Berlin will be an integrated industrial business park being built by Toronto's Peter Munk, who is worth \$80 million in the project. The entrepreneur created American Barclay's, which has become one of the world's largest gold mining companies, and is known as its market capitalization, Canada's third largest company ranking ahead of such better-known financial giants as the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Nova Scotia. This Canadian project, owned by Hordson Corp., the main Barclay holding company, is strategically located near the village of Gelsenkirchen, about 10 km north of Potsdam. Inspired to create a base 10,000 jobs by the end of the century, Munk's park has already attracted 15 tenants, including such international giants as Coca-Cola and McDonald's, who have undertaken to set up logistics and distribution centres totalling 3.15 million square feet. "One of the world's major cities is emerging out of this area," says Munk. "We will build a major company where all the old states we own is in the Berlin area, and we can then go public and give German institutions a vehicle for going in to the stock."

That the Munk sector in Canada's only major commercial presence in Europe's financial capital is a sign of a new era. The Wall will never be rebuilt, but Berlin will realize its dreams.



SHOWTIME!

For Canadians, the Lillehammer experience should be rich in memories and medals

BY BOB LEVIN

We are approaching that seductive winter state that red-checkered straps will send our hearts. Their smiles, their styles, the spiky that hobbled one and the mother's illness that inspired another—these will become the stuff of intense dinner table discussions, their Olympic scores and times floated about like Internet e-mails and Florida longspoons. Their exploits—a daily TV drama running from Feb. 12 to 25—will be beamed in from Lillehammer, a serene Norwegian ski village that has leaped from obscurity like so many of the athletes it will host. Already the name is sliding easily off Canadian tongues (it is pronounced Lih-lah-ham-mer, by the way), soon to join Innsbruck, Calgary and the rest in the pantheon of places that capture an instant Olympic moment. For Canadian fans and athletes alike—schoolies in the Olympic ideal of good, clean competition but growing ever so fond of gold, silver and bronze—the memories of Lillehammer may be something special. They may be memories of the most nondescript winter village that Canada has ever welcomed home.

May be—the proof, of course, will be on the podium. But Canada goes into the 17th Winter Games with serious medal contenders in the classic sports of figure skating and downhill skiing, in short and long-track skating, in freestyle skiing, bobsled and luge, and with an upstart's lightning chance at the nation's beloved hockey. The Canadian record of seven medals—set in Lake Placid in 1932 and tied in Albertville, France, two years ago (although with more golds and silvers)—looks about as vulnerable as a Jamaican bobsleeder. "I'd be very surprised if we didn't break it," says Canadian Olympic Association president Gord Jasek Lefebvre. "Very surprised." David Davis, director general of the Canadian Figure Skating Association, is even more effusive: "A lot of us are just standing back and saying, 'What a team!' There are medal prospects everywhere."

Many of those prospects—skaters Elin Skjold and Kent Brynning, downhiller Kerri Lee-Garrison, short-tracker Nathalie Lambert, lugeists Myrland Bédard, among others—competed at Albertville in 1992. By staggering the Winter and Summer Games two years apart, instead of staging them close together in a four-year cycle, the Olympic brass

created an opportunity for Albertville skaters to hang on for another shot at gold and glory. And in characteristically unbragging professionalism, figure skater Liliane Knecht added another winning grabber: the return of past machinists like German ice queen Katarina Witt and American skater Brian Boitano. As if the skating needed more drama, beyond the all-Canadian Karsten Elvén showdown in the men's title, there is the soap-operaic American saga on the women's—the comeback quest of Nancy Kerrigan after a bruising blow to her knee, and the black-and-white status of Tonya Harding, who may be implicated in the attack on her teammate. Never mind fair play, we're talking terrific television.

Appropriately enough, all this will be happening in a Nordic locale whose surrounding mountains are supposedly inhabited by devilish trolls—pretext to get very loud at trolls. Bawling their stomachs will be some 2,500 athletes from about 70 countries, including 11 newly independent nations competing under their own flags at the Winter Olympics for the first time. Canada's participation dates back to the inaugural Winter Games in Chamonix, France, in 1924. The rising Olympic stretch, while dominated by Europeans, is rich with Canadian legends,

as well, with athletes like Barbara Ann Scott, Nancy Greene, Gertie Bracher and Brian Orser who raised the torch for those who followed. Ben Bowd, the former Craig Canada and current broadcast analyst for CBC, says that Greene's golden-era run at Grenoble, France, in 1968 "spanned a whole generation" of outstanding skiers. "At a time when we were impressionable," says Bowd, "we saw a Canadian come down the mountain and beat the best in the world. That had a terrific impact."

Now, today's crop of Canadians will take their turn, bringing the weight of great expectations. Canada has hosted its own successful Winter Olympics, after all. Its athletes have those Calgary locations to lean on: they have government funding, they are already having a golden season on the world circuit. They are not going to Norway just to participate. They are not going just to revel in the spectacle and the spotlight and the international camaraderie—although they will certainly do all of that. No, for 16 days in a place called Lillehammer, Canadian Olympians will be trying to make participation on ice and snow, to capture a bronze, a silver or a medal, to stride as O Canada again and again. And just maybe—trolls permitting—to create some legends. □

The little town that could

Boring? Dour?
The Norwegians are about to give their image a near-total make-over



BY BRUCE WALLACE

Much Number One. Norwegians are boring. Really. Norwegians are daring and adventurous. They were the first Europeans to sail to North America, after all. To prove their attitude to the world, they will bring the Olympic flame into the Lysefjordshelene arena for the Winter Games opening ceremonies in unique fashion. Former Olympic U.S. Games Pictorial will also jump off the 100m hill with the torch in his hands. Top that, Atlanta.

Myth Two: Norwegians never smile. Really. Norwegians do have a sense of humor, despite long Arctic winter nights that make every resident a candidate for seasonal affective disorder, better known as SAD. The national newspaper, *Vindens Gang*, is now running a full page of jokes every day at the expense of neighboring Sweden. Why don't Swedes wear hula? Because they can't find square hats to fit their heads. The Norwegians think the humor is great, but they have an excuse. Norway was a province of Sweden for nearly 100 years until finally winning independence in 1905. The jokes are Norway's Swedish revenge.

Myth Three: Norway is a small country with no international influence. Really? Like Canada, Norwegians pride themselves on being a middle power that can be a broker on the world stage. Consider Norway's Foreign Minister Johan Holm, who died last month, was the mediator who brought Palestinians and Israelis together during secret negotiations at his Oslo home. And when it comes to Winter Olympic sports, Norway is a downright superpower. Only the former Soviet Union has won more Winter Olympic gold, his dominance and Norway's strong line that you should close the world gap.

Myth Four: The price of beer and wine in Norway is extraordinarily high. Really? OK, true. With most bars and restaurants charging \$8 a beer, Norwegians tend to sip their drinks slowly. And on the eve of the Games, local residents were happier to see that the 30 licensed bars in Lillehammer were going to jack prices even higher to cash in on the gathering of Olympic expense accounts.

But other than high beer prices and the fact that local trail souveniers are gratingly ubiquitous, Norway is on the brink of having a few decades. There will not be the Polar Games. Yes, they are the most northerly Olympics ever staged—sitting 300 km north of Oslo, the capital, and above the 60th parallel, Lillehammer is at the same latitude as Whitehorse. But the warmth of the Gulf Stream, which brushes by the coast disguised as the Norwegian Current, ensures that weather conditions are moderate. And by hosting a global sporting event that doubles as an enormous cultural exchange, Norwegians are about to give their image a near-total make-over.

When the world arrives in the Gudbrandsdalen valley on Feb. 12 (post-timing is as part

of a one-billion-dollar TV auction), it will see some of the most sophisticated planning and innovative sports facilities ever built. The skating rink is 30m, the city 30 km south of Lillehammer where Eda Sigfus and Kurt Brønning will start, resembles the overturned hull of a Viking ship. Adjacent construction techniques allowed its roof to be supported by the world's longest span of wooden beams. The Gjøvik Olympic Center Hall, a 12,000-seat hockey rink that will host 16 of the 40 Olympic contests, including Team Canada's opener against Italy on Feb. 15, was borrowed 120 m through red granite rock just the side of a coastline, where the rock's natural undulations keep heating costs down.

In fact, designers of all the venues tried to alter the surface landscape as little as possible. The tops of the ski jumps directly bear the tree line, and the bobbed run was sculpted into the mountainside with remarkably little damage to the surrounding woodlands. The track is hardly visible from surrounding hills. And rather than build an enormous grandstand to seat the tens of thousands of Norwegians eager to see the popular cross-country races, organizers chose to allow anyone on skis to take up a spot alongside the track and watch for free.

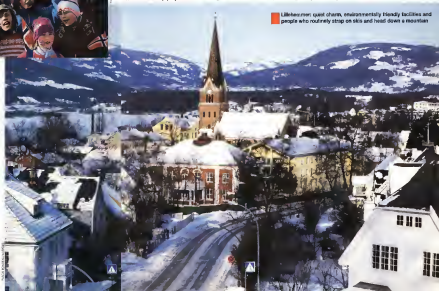
Pressing job builders and sponsors to respect the environment was one way that the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee overcame early local concerns about hosting the Games. "We have given the Games a green profile," says Stenard Heggset, the committee's environmental co-ordinator. The paper plates used at serving food will be made of eelids,

and compostable potato starch, while plentiful recycling bins will allow spectators to sort garbage on the spot. Smoking will be banned from indoor events, and actively discouraging outsiders. (Alas, in protest at the suspect circumstances here, had on the Games "I've seen thousands become more environmentally friendly, we can all be Olympic smokers," he says. Really? Norwegians Olympic organizers can be very earnest.)

Of course, the arrival of corporate sponsors, who have rented these buses and colors on local buses, ensures that the Olympic Games never become quaint. Yet any Lillehammer remains a quiet charm, offering few distractions from the main event: world-class athletes. It is not an all-battle-style report issued by the *Times* and *Day-Glo* set. And with just 22,780 residents and one main street, it does not provide the cosmopolitan backdrop of a Calgary. In a sense, by coming to Lillehammer, the Winter Games are coming home—to a country that reaches its winter, where sleeping on a pair of skis and heading out across a field or frozen a mountain is a way of life, a tradition, almost genetically ingrained, yet.

Lillehammer is located in one of two Norwegian counties without access to the sea. And in Norway, attention has always focused on the fjords. It was from the west coast that explorers and Vikings left to conquer large parts of northern Europe in the ninth century, cutting a swathe through the British Isles and on down to Normandy in France. Norwegian explorers also pushed farther westward, first to Iceland and

Lillehammer's quiet charm, environmentally friendly facilities and people who routinely strap on skis and head down a mountain





Star downhiller Asmund: when it comes to Winter Olympic sports, little Norway is a downhill superpower

THE WINTER GAMES

Greenland and three to North America, where Laila Ericsson founded the first European settlement at L'Anse-au-Mouton in Newfoundland at the turn of the millennium. More recently, oil reserves off the coast brought new wealth to Norway in the 1970s and 1980s. Falling oil prices have cooled the boom, but the coastal regions continue to see positive investment. So strong is the lure of the sea and its resources that the Norwegian government, normally the darling of the environmental movement, defies international attempts to shut down its coast-to-coast whaling industry.

All the attention on the west and north left the heavily wooded interior—shown like Lillehammer—largely ignored. Recreational ideas have come to Lillehammer on the northern tip of Lake Mjøsa since the 1800s—its ski club was founded in 1883—and over the years resort hotels have sprung up to handle the tourists. But with other industries restricted mostly to lumbering and dairy farming, the closing of the local pulp mill and brewery by the 1890s left business and banking interests concerned. Lillehammer was the Sleeping Beauty of Norway, and you can only sleep for so long.

In 1982, a group of businessmen proposed the seemingly far-fetched idea of bidding on the Winter Olympics as a way of generating tourism and attracting investment. The notion encountered so much local resistance that Kvernåen, who supported the bid, doubts that a referendum on it would have passed. "It would have been close," he says. "People feared that the small town would disappear and we feared that we would turn into a holiday resort." Many residents also opposed the spending and building that started even before the 1994 Games were awarded. But such construction—notably a 4,000-seat hockey arena, Kristin's Hall, and an alpine ski run—impressed the International Olympic Committee (IOC) with the seriousness of Lillehammer's intentions. And in September, 1998, after considering bids from Salt Lake City, Bulgaria, and Innsbruck, the IOC gave the 1994 Games to Lillehammer.

Now, there is no sign of what some residents feared, a population explosion or Badli's conversion to Samsø, the petroleum

well. But there has been change. Roads have been built and improved and the downtown has been spruced up. Yet another hockey rink has been built—this one direct in all-thing one with room for 9,000 spectators, including a section of silver seats for Olympic VIPs. The arena will have a short hockey idiosyncrasy: the gold medal game will be its last. After the Games it will host grade-school and European basketball matches, while its other attractions, such as bowling lanes and a 20-m wall for recreational climbing, will remain in use. "There is no way Lillehammer could ever fit an arena that size for hockey," says Zamboni driver Steve Arnesen.

Like the Marshall Games, cash has risen far beyond original projections, from \$200 million to more than \$1.3 billion. But unlike Marshall, where construction crews worked through the night before the opening ceremonies, Lillehammer has been ready long in advance of the Games. Many of the sporting venues have even been tested in competition when women swimmers found the original course too easy, spectators built a new, tougher run for the Olympics. Tenth-century Fjellstua has also been generating far less interest with the flame. Organizers first tried stopping a group there to fill back, but Fjellstua just grabbed it with one hand and jumped, like he been asked repeatedly if he was doing anything. "I don't like," he says.

But there was no way to test how Lillehammer would handle the crush of more than 100,000 visitors a day, a majority arriving on the sea rail line or by the single two-lane highway into town. There are not nearly enough hotels in Lillehammer to meet the demand, so most flimsy fold-out beds will come every day from Oslo, a prospect that so worried the United States Olympic Committee that they built their own hotel on the other side of Lake Mjøsa for the exclusive use of their officials and Olympic athletes.

Transportation officials heavily suspect they can handle the crowds. Trains will make the 15-hour run from Oslo every 10 minutes at peak times, and planners have arranged for slots of food to be towed into the woods to keep hungry skiers from wandering across the rail tracks and causing a derailment. But a December survey showed that 40 per cent of trains were arriving more than five minutes late. Railway officials blamed snow and cold for the delays. And Sven Stubbem, a special transportation consultant to the 2004 Games, stated, as he stepped into a parking lot one morning last month, that he was "relaxed and confident that everything would run smoothly." Just in case, though, he has his changed his home phone to an outland number.

Most myths, of course, have some roots in the truth. There is a palpable Norwegian reserve and love of tradition that many are not willing to shed, not for the Olympics or for the prospect of a Better Tomorrow in the proposed European Union, currently the hot politi-

cal topic. That conservatism of Norwegians has had considerable relations with Britain and North America, less so with continental Europe. Many views of the Nazi occupation during the Second World War persist. And the country shared a 196-km border with the former Soviet Union, where air bases were just five minutes flying time away.

Norway's historic pace weakened has not been completely erased by the arrival of European satellite television. Younger Norwegians may be more European in outlook than their parents, but there is still hardened resistance to a formal union with Germany and language France. That resistance is strongest outside the main cities of Oslo and Bergen, in remote areas such as Lillehammer's surrounding countryside where farmers and hunters, known as *dal*—hardened rural Norwegians given to farrowed brows and grunted snow-covered answers—are deeply suspicious of Europeanization. A note reveals its content in Lillehammer: where away residents still negotiate any sidewalks on the traditional creak of cart or wheel.

OLYMPIC VENUES

- Kvitfjell**
30 km north of Lillehammer
Alpine skiing (downhill, super G)
- Hunderfossen**
15 km north of Lillehammer
Bobsled and luge
- Gjovik Cavern Hall**
45 km south of Lillehammer
Hockey
- Hafjell**
35 km north of Lillehammer
Alpine skiing (slalom, giant slalom)
- Lillehammer Olympic Park**
Opening and closing ceremonies, ski jumping, freestyle skiing, hockey
- Birkebeineren Ski Stadium**
Sprint/trials for cross-country skiing and biathlon
- Hamar Olympic Amphitheater and Hall**
50 km south of Lillehammer
Figure skating, short- and long-track speed skating

Gjovik Cavern Hall is a 12,000-seat hockey rink burrowed 120 m through red granite rock into the side of a mountain

Calgary's lessons learned



King: even organizers' best-laid plans can go awry

The 1988 Calgary Olympics were an undoubted success—and a lesson to Lillehammer organizers. But they were also proof of an old maxim: even the best-laid plans can go awry. Anticipating Calgary's frequent warm Chicago winters, Canada Olympic Park—where the luge, bobsled and ski jumping were held—was covered in 10 feet of newly maximum snow. But no one thought to cover the farmer's field to the west of the park. And when the winds blew—strong February winds that Calgary had seen in 25 years—the field blew, too. "We have the record for the most postponements for bobsled and luge because of this," laughs Ron King, vice chairman of the Games' organizing committee and now president of a Calgary environmental company, Camdodge Environmental Systems, Inc. A total of 33 events had to be postponed, driving what King calls a "hostile" "negative." Fortunately, the Olympics had already been extended from 10 to 16 days, giving organizers the leeway to reshuffle all events. "This is a blessing we hadn't anticipated," says King.

An extended 16-day Winter Olympics schedule is a legacy of the Calgary Games. So is Lillehammer's indoor skating oval—inspired by the facility built for the Calgary Games. Before 1988, the speed skating events were traditionally conducted outdoors. But the warm winds that tore up luge and bobsled, argues King, would have turned any outdoor ice surface to slush. Instead, 11 world speed skating records fell in the Calgary oval in 1988. Says King, "It saved our bacon."

problems with the rise of neo-Nazis as the rest of Europe, and it took that a lot of the reason they wanted the Olympics was a solution for the simpler world that existed when they hosted the Games the last time in 1952."

And, the 1992 Oslo Games. They are nostalgic for Canadians, too, since that is where the Edmonton Mercury won Canada's last hockey gold medal—the last before Soviet hockey beat us. It also helps the Canadians why not Norwegian play hockey. The internationalization of the sport swept up the Swedes and Finns as well as central European countries. How did Norway, the winter sports superpower, get left behind to endorse 150 blowouts in Olympic hockey?

Hockey certainly has deep roots in Norway. Its preeminence, was played there in the 18th century, and the modern game has been around since the 1930s. The oldest Norwegian hockey trophy is one called the "Canada Cup," donated by the Canadian Embassy in 1947 to go to the Norwegian junior hockey champion. "We must admit that time has taken its toll on the actual trophy," the Norwegian Ice Hockey Association wrote in a letter last month to the Canadian ambassador, requesting that the embassy pay to have the cup refurbished. "It now has been 45 times and been through the same number of touchdowns-to-go-for victory celebrations."

Norwegians themselves are puzzled by their lack of hockey success. There has never been a Norwegian hockey star, although some sports are great around in Oslo (Shangai Kinkadee a 20-year-old scoring sensation who has been drafted, appropriately, by the Hartford Whalers. "Norway has never had a hockey culture of its own," says Gerd Myhr, 34, coach of Lillehammer's local professional team, who previously played 15 years for Norwegian national teams. "Some points, are coached by North Americans who teach us to play as powerfully as and down the ice. And winter sports, we are coached by Swedes, who prefer a defensive style, with more curves, more patience." Myhr himself prefers the Canadian approach. "Canadian players are always talking to one another, playing with heart and guts," he says. "That is what I try to teach my team, but I have to remind them to talk to one another—no otherwise that Norwegian is silent, you know."

Like the rest of their clubs about Norway, these Olympics may bury that old image. "The hockey team, 'our last best,'" says Myhr, is ready. So is the rest of Norway's talented home team, led by versatile alpine skier Kjell André Amund. Olympic success at home may ease Norway more international sporting respect. And exposing the world to Norwegian culture will certainly help prevent a repeat of British figure skater Severin Coudrie's unhappy experience in December, when he was told to find new housing. Norwegian athletes to accompany him (eventually five) were during, Canada will settle for the reliable Charlene of Pine Thorne). That is Norway's position at the winter was, no chance to give Calgary in showing the world that Nordic nations are not just beautiful landscapes inhabited by slow, boring people. When the flame goes out and the last traffic van disappears, the winter may well be etched in memories as the Little Town That Could. □



Bjørn Bævre is Lillehammer's biggest gripping Serjeyev—host of the 1994 Olympics—casts a long shadow over Norway's Winter Games.

Showing the flag

Them will be at least one moment during the opening ceremonies of the 1994 Winter Games that will register a "10" for emotions. As the athletes parade in Lillehammer's Ligneland stadium, the 34,000 spectators will almost surely rise to cheer the courage of one athlete marching against all odds into competition under the blue-and-white flag of Bosnia-Herzegovina. And when those cheers well across the open-air stadium in condensation for the misery that a Bosnia, 15-year-

home and family in Sarajevo were uprooted by the war. Sking has been his hobby since the early 1960s—to stage the main Alpine events when a peaceful Sarajevo hosted the 1984 Games—and I became his ticket out of Bosnia last February. Armed with permission from the Bosnian army and an invitation from the Norwegian Olympic Committee, he led eight athletes to two countries out of Sarajevo and across 150 km of territory controlled by Bosnian Croats—who were then still allied with the mainly Muslim government against Serbians. They reached the Croatian border in six days, spent a month in a refugee camp, then scattered to various European training centers.

In all, there are 58 Bosnian Olympic hopefuls, from basketball players to lugers, training outside their country. Four cross-country skiers—three teenage boys and a 15-year-old girl—have been living in Lillehammer since last March. Among them only Sabo, who placed well down in the standings in the 15-km race at the 1992 Olympics, will compete in the Games. The other three failed to qualify—the Bosnian army, which conscripts most 15-year-olds, allowed only junior athletes to leave.

The Bosnian skiers, once expected to return to Sarajevo after the Games, now say they may stay on in Norway. Did even that prospect disturb the three teenage cross-country skiers who lounged on a couch in a ski resort near Lillehammer one day last month before leaving? "I was in Bosnia a year ago. Harsh, but I spent several months fighting in the hills around Sarajevo, where the war-damaged Sarajevo bashed and tore and shed. His father, a Bosnian soldier, was killed last November. "After that, I started to think I should go back to fight," he says. But Sabo's mother, who still lives in Sarajevo, phones him regularly, begging him not to return. "I have to think of my mother, and I don't know if it would be intelligent for me to do the same way my father did," says Sabo. He is a humble, downcast, and a reminder that the tragedy gripping the city of the 1994 Olympics casts a long shadow over Lillehammer's Games.

old Bjørn Bævre is not sure how he will react. "These people will have special feelings for us when we walk in, and that is nice," says the cross-country skier, who led the stage of Sarajevo last year to compete as an Olympian. "But people cannot be two-faced. They cannot say, 'We love you for you, but then do everything to help our country. We need weapons and military force.' I would say to those people who cheer us, 'Do not let it go!' Help us!"

For Bosnia's Olympics, appearances are everything. Coming to Lillehammer, says Bosnian Olympic executive director Slavko Stipanovic, "is not really about sports results but to show our flag, to tell the world that you cannot kill our country." Stipanovic is a mechanical engineer whose career,

B. W. in Lillehammer


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Lights On Lillehammer

More than a billion TV viewers worldwide are expected to tune in to the clash of winter titans



Kerrigan: a dramatic subplot to the hot suspense on ice

The following guide highlights the events and the leading contenders at the 17th Winter Olympics, with schedules for CTV and CBS coverage. All listings are in eastern standard time. Broadcast times will vary in other regions, and some events aired live in the East will be tape-delayed in the West. All listings are subject to last-minute changes.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12

The 1994 Winter Games officially open with girls' competition at Lillehammer's new six jump stadium, one hour after Finland plays the Czech Republic in the first hockey match of the Olympics.

OPENING CEREMONIES

HOCKEY—Finland vs. Czech Republic; Russia vs. Norway; Austria vs. Germany

CTV 6 a.m.-6 p.m.
CBS 8-11 p.m.; recap of day's events 11:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 13

Gold is within the grasp of Canada's Isabelle Griseard and Lloyd Eisler as they begin the first round of the pairs figure skating competition. But the reigning world champions face formidable Russian rivals 1992 Olympic gold medalists Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov, and 1992 winners Tatiana Totmankina and Artur Dmitriev. In the men's downhill, Canada's Olympic ski team, led by Gary Mullen and Bill Podivinsky, will challenge perennial European stars Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg and Patrick Ortlieb of Austria, the defending Olympic champion. In its first match of the hockey tournament, Canada expects to stay victory over the Italian team. In luge, Canadian **Clay Ives** will compete against European veterans Marcus Preisk of Austria and Germany's Georg Hackl, who won the gold at Albertville.

LUGE Men's singles, 1st and 2nd runs
CROSS-COUNTRY Women's 15-km freestyle
ALPINE Men's downhill



ALBERTO TOMBA
NORWAY
SHORT, ALPINE SKIERS

SPEED SKATING Men's 5,000 m
FIGURE SKATING Pairs technical program
HOCKEY Sweden vs. Slovenia, Italy vs. Canada; France vs. the United States

CTV 6 a.m.-6 p.m.; recap 8-11 p.m.
CBS 5 a.m.-noon, 3:30-4 p.m.; recap 8-11 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 14

In the grueling 30-km cross-country event, Canada's Doug Bowdler races against veteran skiers Bjorn Dæhlie and Vegard Ulvang of Norway and Vladimir Semakov of Kazakhstan, who are expected to vie for the gold medal. In the 500-m speed-skating race up-and-coming Canadian teen Sylvain Bourdon and Peter Isenhardt will take on the favorite, American Don Johnson.

LUGE Men's singles, 3rd and final runs
CROSS-COUNTRY 30-km men's freestyle
ALPINE Men's combined downhill
SPEED SKATING Men's 500 m
HOCKEY Germany vs. Norway; Czech Republic vs. Austria; Russia vs. Finland
CTV 6:30 a.m., 1:30-4 p.m.; recap 8-10 p.m.
CBS 7-14 a.m.; recap 8-11 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15

Bowdler and Isenhardt should be going for gold in the pairs luge slide. In alpine skiing, Canada's Kerrie Lee-Gardner and Kate

Face are contenders in the women's super G, but must contend with the likes of Germany's Katja Sedwiger and Italy's Deborah Campagnoni. In freestyle skiing, Canadian mogul whiz Jean-Luc Brédard is favored for gold over his slalom rival, defending Olympic champion Edgar Grospion of France. In the women's competition, Canadian Bronwen Thomas is expected to make a strong showing.



BONNIE BLAIR
NORWAY
SHORT, LONG-TRACK SPEED SKATING

LUGE Women's singles, 1st and 2nd runs
CROSS-COUNTRY Women's 5-km classic
ALPINE Women's super G
FIGURE SKATING Men's technical program
FIGURE SKATING Pairs free skate
HOCKEY Sweden vs. Italy; United States vs. Slovakia; Canada vs. France

CTV 6:30 a.m., 12:30-4 p.m.; recap 8-11 p.m.
CBS 7-14 a.m.; recap 8-11 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16

While Norwegian biathlete Rolf Skjold is the 1,000-m freestyle speed skating event, Olympic gold medalist Sten Eriksson will win the 1,000-m freestyle speed skating event. In alpine skiing, Mullen, Canada's best hope for a medal in the men's super G, must contend with top-ranking Norwegian Kjell André Aamodt and Austrian Ginter Mader. In luge, Canada needs the one Olympic contest between two-bobs.

CROSS-COUNTRY Women's 10-km classic and men's 10-km pursuit
ALPINE Men's super G
SPEED SKATING Women's 500 m
FIGURE SKATING Men's technical program
HOCKEY Slovakia vs. Italy; France vs. Sweden; Canada vs. the United States

CTV 6:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m.; recap 8-11 p.m.
CBS 7-14 a.m.; recap 8-11 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m.

LUGE Women's doubles
FIGURE SKATING Women's 15 km
CTV 6:30 a.m., 1:30-4 p.m.; recap 8-11 p.m.
CBS 7-14 a.m.; recap 8-11 p.m.; 11:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17

In men's figure skating, Canada's Kurt Browning, four-time world champion, will vie for gold with Ilia Kulik, who last month took the Canadian title. The Canadians face strong rivals in defending Olympic champion Viktor Petrenko of Ukraine, Philippe Candeloro of France, Arnd Groner of Russia and Scott Durrell of the United States, who last month defeated former gold medalist Brian Boitano to win the U.S. title. In alpine skiing, Mullen, Canada's best hope for a medal in the men's super G, must contend with top-ranking Norwegian Kjell André Aamodt and Austrian Ginter Mader. In luge, Canada needs the one Olympic contest between two-bobs.

CROSS-COUNTRY Women's 10-km classic and men's 10-km pursuit
ALPINE Men's super G
SPEED SKATING Women's 500 m
FIGURE SKATING Men's technical program
HOCKEY Slovakia vs. Italy; France vs. Sweden; Canada vs. the United States

FRIDAY, FEB. 18

Canada's Myrland Bédard has her sights set on a gold medal in bobsled. A bronze medalist at Albertville, Bédard faces stiff competition from defending overall World Cup champion Anselmo Pedemonte of Russia and from Italy's Sandro of Italy. In luge, Canada's Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean are back in search of Olympic gold. Sher-Lynn Bourne and Victor Kuznetsov, a promising young Canadian duo, are expected to perform well. In speed skating, Canada's Scott has emerged as a top medal contender in the 1,000-m race that also features America's Johnson.

LUGE Men's doubles
FIGURE SKATING Women's 15 km

THE WINTER GAMES

NOVOCOMBED:

Individuals of 50 m jumps

SPEED SKATING: Men's 1,000 m

ICE DANCING: Compulsory program

HOCKEY: Germany vs. Russia, Finland vs. Austria, Czech Republic vs. Norway

WOMEN'S 500 m: 13:04 p.m., recap 8-11 p.m.

WOMEN'S 1,000 m: 8-11 p.m., 13:37-13:51 a.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 19

In the men's free state, **Brenning** and **Daigle** should be in the thick of the much-anticipated medal fight. In the women's downhill, Canada's **Kate Pace** will take as Germany's **Beckinger** and **Peggy** **Hassard** deeply affected by the tragic death of Austrian skier **Ulrich** **Meier**, a close friend, Canada's **Lee-Garner**, who won an Olympic gold medal in the giant slalom event in 1980, against over whether to campaign that title. In the two-man bobsled race, Canada's **Phyllis** **Landers** is in position for a medal after a strong season on the World Cup circuit. **Landers** and his brakeman, **Dave** **Mac-Rachon**, have to beat the Swiss duo by top-finishing **Gastler** **Wendler** of Switzerland and **Wolfgang** **Hoppe** of Germany. In women's 500-m long-track speed skating, Germany's **Busan** **Asch** has a shot at a medal, but will have to contend with recent gold medalist **Berndt** **Blair** of the United States and **Globe** **Ye** of China. In hockey, the Canadians

face off against Slovakia

BOBLED: Two-man, 1st and 2nd runs

NOVOCOMBED: 15 km cross-country

ALPINE: Women's downhill

CROSS-COUNTRY: Men's 10 km pursuit

FIGURE SKATING: Women's 500 m

HOCKEY: Canada vs. Slovakia, Italy vs. France

United States vs. Sweden

WOMEN'S 500 m: 8:00 a.m., recap 14 p.m.

WOMEN'S 1,000 m: 9:11 p.m., 11:38 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 20

Parizeau **Billy-Dalles** of France is favored, but not invulnerable, in a men's biathlon event that features Canadian **Oliver** **Reuber** and **Steve** **Cyr**. It is the always-trying ski jump (in which no Canadian qualified for the Games), the highest flyers are expected to be **Wend** **Wagner** of Norway, and **Andreas** **Goldberger** and **Wolfgang** **Hoppe** of Austria. In the women's combined downhill, Germany's **Marian** **Vogt** leads a strong field that includes Canada's **Heidi** **Radford** and **Michelle** **Radford**, and possibly **Lee-Garner**.

BOBLED: Two-man, 3rd and final runs

BATHLON: Men's 25 km

ALPINE: Women's combined downhill

SKI JUMPING: Individual 120 m

SPEED SKATING: Men's 1,000 m



TORVILL AND DEAN

NATURAL BRITAIN
SPORT: ICE DANCING



ICE DANCING: Original program

HOCKEY: Russia vs. Czech Republic, Norway vs. Finland, Norway vs. Austria

WOMEN'S 500 m: 8:01 p.m., recap 14 p.m.

WOMEN'S 1,000 m: 9:11 p.m., 11:38 p.m.

WOMEN'S 1,500 m: 10:00 a.m., 12:37-12:51 a.m.

WOMEN'S 2,000 m: 11:00 a.m., 13:37-13:51 a.m.

WOMEN'S 2,500 m: 14:00 p.m., 16:37-16:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 3,000 m: 17:00 p.m., 19:37-19:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 3,500 m: 20:00 p.m., 22:37-22:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 4,000 m: 23:00 p.m., 25:37-25:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 4,500 m: 26:00 p.m., 28:37-28:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 5,000 m: 29:00 p.m., 31:37-31:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 5,500 m: 32:00 p.m., 34:37-34:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 6,000 m: 35:00 p.m., 37:37-37:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 6,500 m: 38:00 p.m., 40:37-40:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 7,000 m: 41:00 p.m., 43:37-43:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 7,500 m: 44:00 p.m., 46:37-46:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 8,000 m: 47:00 p.m., 49:37-49:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 8,500 m: 50:00 p.m., 52:37-52:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 9,000 m: 53:00 p.m., 55:37-55:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 9,500 m: 56:00 p.m., 58:37-58:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 10,000 m: 59:00 p.m., 61:37-61:51 p.m.

is no clear favorite in this event. Canada's **Joelle** **Chouinard** has an excellent chance of a medal, as does world champion **Oliver** **Reuber** of Austria. **Surge** **Bonaly** of France and **Christi** **Lu** **Gren** of Germany's **Kathleen** **Witt**, back from the last event, is as glamorous as ever but is not expected to be a serious contender for a third Olympic gold medal. In the men's giant slalom, Canada's **Wend** **Wagner** and **Reb** **Cullen** will face world champion **Kjetil** **Asmestad** of Norway and favorite **Alberto Tomba**, who will attempt to win a fourth Olympic gold medal, unprecedented in alpine skiing.

ALPINE: Women's giant slalom

BATHLON: Women's 7.5 km and men's 10 km

NOVOCOMBED: Team event

HOCKEY: Playoffs

FIGURE SKATING: Women's 1,000 m

FIGURE SKATING: Women's technical program

WOMEN'S 500 m: 8:01 p.m., recap 14 p.m.

WOMEN'S 1,000 m: 9:11 p.m., 11:38 p.m.

WOMEN'S 1,500 m: 10:00 a.m., 12:37-12:51 a.m.

WOMEN'S 2,000 m: 11:00 a.m., 13:37-13:51 a.m.

WOMEN'S 2,500 m: 14:00 p.m., 16:37-16:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 3,000 m: 17:00 p.m., 19:37-19:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 3,500 m: 20:00 p.m., 22:37-22:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 4,000 m: 23:00 p.m., 25:37-25:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 4,500 m: 26:00 p.m., 28:37-28:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 5,000 m: 29:00 p.m., 31:37-31:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 5,500 m: 32:00 p.m., 34:37-34:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 6,000 m: 35:00 p.m., 37:37-37:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 6,500 m: 38:00 p.m., 40:37-40:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 7,000 m: 41:00 p.m., 43:37-43:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 7,500 m: 44:00 p.m., 46:37-46:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 8,000 m: 47:00 p.m., 49:37-49:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 8,500 m: 50:00 p.m., 52:37-52:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 9,000 m: 53:00 p.m., 55:37-55:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 9,500 m: 56:00 p.m., 58:37-58:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 10,000 m: 59:00 p.m., 61:37-61:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 10,500 m: 62:00 p.m., 64:37-64:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 11,000 m: 65:00 p.m., 67:37-67:51 p.m.

by teammates **Daigle** and **Cherest** and by China's **Yang** **Yang** and **Yanwei** **Zhang**. In the women's giant slalom, Germany's **Beckinger** and Austria's **Anita** **Wassner** are top contenders. Watch for Canada's **Lukacs** in the aerial finals.

ALPINE: Women's giant slalom

FIGURE SKATING: Team event

FIGURE SKATING: Austria final

CROSS-COUNTRY: Women's 30 km classic

HOCKEY: Playoffs

SHORT-TRACK SPEED SKATING: Women's 500 m final, men's 500 m performance, men's 5,000 m relay semifinals

WOMEN'S 500 m: 8:01 p.m., recap 14 p.m.

WOMEN'S 1,000 m: 9:11 p.m., 11:38 p.m.

WOMEN'S 1,500 m: 10:00 a.m., 12:37-12:51 a.m.

WOMEN'S 2,000 m: 11:00 a.m., 13:37-13:51 a.m.

WOMEN'S 2,500 m: 14:00 p.m., 16:37-16:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 3,000 m: 17:00 p.m., 19:37-19:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 3,500 m: 20:00 p.m., 22:37-22:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 4,000 m: 23:00 p.m., 25:37-25:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 4,500 m: 26:00 p.m., 28:37-28:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 5,000 m: 29:00 p.m., 31:37-31:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 5,500 m: 32:00 p.m., 34:37-34:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 6,000 m: 35:00 p.m., 37:37-37:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 6,500 m: 38:00 p.m., 40:37-40:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 7,000 m: 41:00 p.m., 43:37-43:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 7,500 m: 44:00 p.m., 46:37-46:51 p.m.

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WOMEN'S 11,500 m: 68:00 p.m., 70:37-70:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 12,000 m: 71:00 p.m., 73:37-73:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 12,500 m: 74:00 p.m., 76:37-76:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 13,000 m: 77:00 p.m., 79:37-79:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 13,500 m: 80:00 p.m., 82:37-82:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 14,000 m: 83:00 p.m., 85:37-85:51 p.m.



VEGARD ULVANG

NATURAL NORWAY
SPORT: SPEED SKATING



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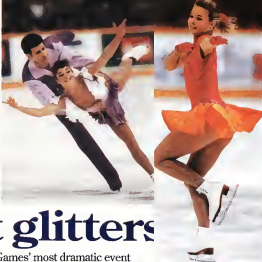
WOMEN'S 9,500 m: 56:00 p.m., 58:37-58:51 p.m.

WOMEN'S 10,

BY JAMES DEACON

Kurt Browning, Javier Chouinard, Elita Stokio, Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler. Among them they have won 13 national figure skating championships and five world titles. Browning and Stokio are each starring in TV specials this week. Brasseur and Eisler are featured gliding around in black bodysuits in brief commercials and Chouinard's face has launched a thousand Olympic caricatures. And each is representing Canada for the second straight Olympics. But while the names are the same, the people have changed. Browning is the reigning world champion going into yet another Winter Games—but this time, he has a healthy back. Stokio, the perennial runner-up, finally emerged from Browning's shadow last month with a victory at the Canadian championships. Veteran pairs skaters Brasseur and Eisler were medal contenders in 1988, but they are defending world champions now. And Chouinard? She boasts new routines, new coaches and, most significantly, new self assurance. Together, they are the heart of a powerful Canadian figure skating team in what promises to be the glittering showpiece of the 1994 Winter Olympics.

Already picked with drama and emotion, this year's figure skating competition offers a series of tantalizing twists. The plot to disable U.S. skater Nancy Kerrigan, and the suspension of her teammate, Tonya Harding, at the conspiracy, has primed North American viewers for attention con games. Adding competitive drama to the script is a rule change that enabled professionals such as Germany's Katarina Witt, American Brian Boitano, British ice dancers Joyce Towell and Christopher Dean and Russian pairs skaters Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov to return to the Olympic fold. Their presence in Hanar, the city 38 km from Lillehammer where the skating will take place, brings already strong field to create what may be the greatest competi-



All that glitters

Canadian skaters figure in the Games' most dramatic event

tion in the sport's history. For CBS, the U.S. broadcast rights-holder to the Lillehammer Games, that combination should produce even higher ratings than in 1992, when Olympic figure skating drew a larger U.S. TV audience than any sport other than NFL football. And Canadian skaters will be in the thick of it. Tracy Wilson, a CBS analyst who, with co-analyst partner Bob McCall, won a bronze in 1988—one of Canada's three skating medals that year—says that "this team is at least as good in the ice as that one that Calgary, maybe better."

Kurt Browning and Elita Stokio probably deserve a better title than to have grown up in the same country. Anywhere else, Kurt could have coasted to his national championship. Anywhere else, Elita would have been long ago in. Their clash at recent and contrasting talents has drawn rapturous attention in present Canadian championships, the media bonanza made Kurt remain Elita's second. The main event is some form of blood sport. The implied rivalry does not sit well with either skater. Stokio, 21, from Richmond Hill, Ont., says that he is glad to be heading to the Olympics, where he, Browning and 23-year-old Sébastien Bouché of Montreal, who will be teammates, are engaged in the head-to-head battles of fame. He will get no treatment from Browning, the 27-year-old four-time champion from Caroline, Alta. "Elita has added a lot to the last few national titles but he has also been a pain in the ass," he laughs. "He makes it so hard to win."

It won't be any easier to win in Norway. Among the returning professionals are the two most recent Olympic champions—Viktor Petrenko of Ukraine (1992) and Boitano (1988). Top amateurs Scott



Clockwise from left: Browning, Eisler and Brasseur; Chouinard; Stokio; Canada's McCall, team-coaching three world champions and a host of other talent—heads into what may be the greatest and most intriguing competition in figure skating history



of the United States and Alani Urmanov of Russia, along with Stokio and Browning, give the men's division six serious contenders. Because Boitano and Browning lost their respective national championships, "the whole bunch of them will go in a mild at the same level," says CTV analyst Brent Cross, the 1988 Olympic silver medalist.

Still, experts rate Browning and Stokio 1-2 in the world based on their respective finishes at last year's world championships in Prague—and their competitors have not changed that perception. Petrenko was the recent European championships with a less-than-stellar performance, and Boitano finished second to Davis at the U.S. Skates. "The buzz at the Europeans," says Wilson, "was that the Canadians were the guys to beat."

Even without foreign challenges, Stokio and Browning present judges with a difficult choice. Browning is so technical, clearly, he landed the first-ever quadruple jump in competition in 1989 (but his genius is in his imagination—in taking a willowman routine and making it new and different. He can approximate Beethoven in Casablanca and 17,000 spectators think that they have heard a beautiful brooding). That talent could be especially useful at Winter, when the Canadians can beat all the jumps. And winning would help him target Albertville, where a nagging back injury led to a commanding sixth place finish. "I might not be technically strong enough to beat some of these guys on their best day," says Browning, who has struggled recently with his triple-triple combination. "And maybe I am not so committed to I want to be that I'm a better skater now, and I am still competing. Sometimes I want to prove that so badly that it becomes too much. But I've just got to go out there and skate for myself."

Stokio, meanwhile, is a precise technician who suffers a grueling contest of power and grace. But as he has matured, his performances have grown more natural and assured. "Maybe one day Elita will play a character, like Kurt does," says Cross. "But right now, he's being Elita. That isn't as easy as it sounds—it takes a lot of confidence to go out there and just be yourself. Though watching Elita skate, you know exactly what kind of person he is." His routines are show off his martial arts training and his love of technology—data. "Elita is wearing his own clock, doing it his way," says his coach, Doug Leigh. "He has grown way beyond the criticism of a few years ago—that he lacked the style, the artistic side. He has grown into himself, and he is only 21. Twenty-one! He will only be 25 at the next Olympics."

When Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler first teamed up eight years ago, it was against the better advice of some so-called experts. "People told us that we'd never make it," Brasseur recalls. "But I didn't want good enough, that I was too old." Since then, the tandem Brasseur, 23, of St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Que., and the belting Eisler, 30, of Seabrook, Ont., have won five national championships and a world title. And beginning on Feb. 13, the pair that wasn't supposed to make it will skate in Hanar with a shot at Olympic gold. They will have to contend with, among others, the late Michelle Kwan and Artur Danyanov of Russia, the 1992 Olympic champions, and 1988 winners Gordeeva and Grinkov. But in the Canadian eyes, they have a good chance to win—the play tag field is level. "We just hope that it is judged fairly, on our performances and not on what hap-

Grace and gumption



Scott: wild abduction for a dazzling performance

When he returned home from the 1994 Olympics in St. Moritz, Switzerland, screaming fans lined the streets of Ottawa. For years afterward, people shared when she walked down the street, even the bus driver had sent proposals of marriage. There was even a call received after her, complete with a teen and figure skater. Barbara Ann Scott's dazzling performance on a slinky, ruffled, outdoor ice-capturing Canada's first individual gold medal at a Winter Games—made her one of the most famous Canadians of her era. "It was right after the war and everything was down and depressed," explains Scott, now 64. "A lot of people adopted me as their little girl, or the girl next door."

Graceful, pretty and sweet, Scott turned 18 in 1948. When she turned professional after the Games, she gave part of her earnings to charity. Then, in 1956, she married American businessman Thomas King, settled in Chicago and quit skating. "My biggest ambition was to have a home and find a nice husband," she explains. Scott still judges professional skating. And she still gets fan letters, but they look, mostly, like fan letters and fan letters and fan letters and fan letters. "But Scott, who personified her sport's demure image, points out that skaters still get fan letters, but they look, mostly, like fan letters and fan letters and fan letters and fan letters." she says. "But you have to be pretty determined to put up with competition and training. It's not all sweetness and light."

posed in the past," Brasseur says.

Much of the pair's confidence stems from changes they have undergone since Alievville. In the past, he would think, "Oh my god, this is important, we have to do well today," Brasseur says. That showed in Alievville, where even their fursona like well-known seemed odd and tentative. But the death of Brasseur's father in late 1992, they say, reminded them that there are more important things than skating, and also that life is too short to leave their bad elbow on the practice rink. With that perspective, they went to the world championships last year and won with two clean, emotionally charged programs. "That's how we are going to approach the Olympics," Brasseur says. "There, there will be more pressure, but we do this program every day."

Beyond Brasseur and Piskel, the Canadian pairs have little Olympic experience. Kristy Sargent, 20, of Abisko, Alta., with Sara Wirtz, 24, of Marquette, Ont., and 16-year-old Jamie Sale of Red Deer, Alta., with Jason Turner, 25, of Eureka, Alta., finished second and third, respectively, at the Canadian championships. As other set of newcomers, Steve-Lynn Bouché, 26, from Chatham, Ont., and Victor Kraatz, 22, from Vancouver, make up Canada's only entry in ice dancing. They finished 14th last March in Prague, and later to crack the top 10 in Haver. But there is a disclaimer in that. As couples such as Paul and Isabelle Duchesne, the French team by way of Alievville, Skat, push their way into the realm of the Olympic, and athletes involved look for dancing, experts say, must return to the more technical part of it to retain its place in the Games.

Josie Chouinard was schiedly close to a medal at the 1993 world championships. She was in fourth place after the technical program and went better than skater at the end of the women's short of her. But she let it slip away. "It was one fell, on a triple flip, and after that... I just never got started," she recalls. Deciding she had to make changes to improve, Chouinard, 35, left her home in well, Que., to work with Bouché's coach, Louis Stieglitz, and choreographer Sandra Beck in Toronto.

The result is the new Josie, a skater who has launched herself on a higher trajectory than she could have imagined a year ago. She always had talent, Stieglitz and Beck agree, but her direction and program to show it all in best effect. "It took someone to manage her good quality," says Oser. "That's what Louis is great at—packaging and managing talent." Chouinard, who will be paired on the women's technical team with Susan Humphries, 18, of Edmonton, says that her more athletic choreography has given her great confidence. "I learned that I didn't need to try so hard at the technical side because I could communicate with the audi-



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ence," she says. "I am so much more relaxed going into the games."

The knockout at Haver are the same skaters Chouinard faced in Prague last year: Oksana Baub of Ukraine, France's Surya Bonaly, China's Lu Chen and Kimmy All. Her weakness: Baub is only 25 and lacks the experience of a defending world champion, Bonaly is extremely erratic, Lu Chen has skated a grueling competition schedule, and Kertigov, who slipped to fifth in the world last year, must recover from the attack on her knee while coping with an Olympiad of injury. Of the two Olympic pairs, it is not expected to challenge the younger skaters after finishing eighth at the European championships. But her presence serves as a reminder that women's skating has changed—and not necessarily for the better, some critics say. "The technical requirements for women are now such that few can physically compete," Wilson says. "To be able to do the triple flip, triple lutz, triple loop and triple toe, and then in combination, it's too much. To see, that's not what skating is all about."

Skating can be extremely cruel. When a skater has a bad day, there is nowhere to hide out on the ice. Gold can turn to nothing in a moment, a bad jump or on the spin of a jump judge. And younger skaters constantly overtake older ones. Baub was the title at age 15, becoming the retired, 25-year-old Kristi Yamaguchi. The lesser? Get better, or get out of the way. The skaters representing Canada in Lillehammer faced those options as they trained for the greatest skating event ever created. They made their choices, and they are not getting out of the way. □

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From the ashes of an empire

Trials of a legendary Soviet hockey coach

The old days were never the same. There was Viktor Tikhonov, coach of the defending Olympic hockey champions, winning a second round with a punky one. Tikhonov was standing on the podium to be honored a position for Moscow's Central Army team, the elite squad that he led to 13 straight Soviet championships between 1977 and 1989. At 60, the shaggy-headed coach in the last link between the state-subsidized era and the present that re-emerged the now-independent club to raise money by sponsoring one-shape ads for candy bars was the playing surface. As the Kremlin's favored team, Central Army once got the best players and basically doubled the national salary. But that edge vanished with the state empire, and the team—now proudly owned by a Russian sport club—decided to play in the Tishov and a Pittsburgh-based consortium—is not sending any players to the Olympics. "They are not ready yet," and Tikhonov, who, among players elsewhere, says he will not allow selecting his Olympic squad until two weeks before the Games begin.

That statement can be filed under a coach's coaching skill, leaving expectations. Certainly, the coach is annoyed by the fact that Vancouver, Canada's forward Pavel Bure and another 73-year-old Russia's best players are unavailable for Olympic duty because they have sought professional contracts in North America and Western Europe. But Tikhonov began his coaching career in 1960—when Nikita Khrushchev was running the Soviet Union—has managed to win championships before, during and after the disappearance of the Soviet empire, and he has captured three successive Olympic gold medals since 1984.

It is most proud of the 1989 win in Alievville. No longer able to talk the star players of the former Soviet players to foreign lands, he had to rely on a squad of young unknowns. "The Russian media is my kindergarten club," he says, "but it was very unkind to me with those youngsters." Ten years later, Tikhonov must again convert a Team Russia to defend his Olympic title.

Practice session with Tikhonov was no games as he "What do you understand?" he remarked at a trio of Central Army forwards. "Just score a goal." Later, Tikhonov defended his conservative approach and he acknowledged that he often

struggles to keep his temper. "Usually, if I happen after I have explained something and thought they understood. But when I see them repeating the same old mistakes five minutes later, well, it's hard to keep from blowing up."

But Tikhonov is an unrepentant believer from the Soviet era. As a key executive of the Central Army sports organization, he helped to attract more than \$1 million from Western investors led by Edward Belfrage, owner of the NHL's Pittsburgh Penguins. Belfrage and the others hope to turn the Moscow club into a profitable venture. Using radio ads and a team mascot, they are already drawing between 2,000 and 4,000 fans to each home game—a far cry from about 200 last year. The reason is a pay drop in a program last, as-



Tossing Tikhonov after victory in Alievville: linking the state-subsidized past and the gritty present

dering the Pittsburgh connection with a team that recently embarked on a 13-game tour against major league American teams.

Tikhonov skipped that tour. He stayed in Moscow and accumulated some 40 players, trying out for the 25-member Olympic team. There, too, the secret of money was in the air. Russian Olympic officials have won an impressive list of sponsors, from sports-use manufacturers in Soviet East companies. And the Russian government has provided players prices of \$20,000 each of the team was on other gold. Cash considerations aside, Lefcharen, born gold world turned Tikhonov's manager as one of hockey's greatest coaches.

WILLIAM GRAY is in Moscow



Team manager Ernie Gorman

The year the Russians took the gold away

In ice hockey, at least, Canada used to mean supreme, winning six of the first seven Olympic gold medals. But in Cortina d'Isopice, Italy, in 1956, as the Cold War deepened, there was suddenly a new adversary: the Soviets, competing for the first Winter Games, Canada's another champion, the Moscow-based Vladimir Dubinin, took an early combat to the Americans, but still played a shot of the gold going into the final game of the round-robin tournament against the Soviets. "There was an emotional factor," recalls team manager Ernie Gorman, now 73, and a retired insurance salesman in Kitchener, Ont. "We were receiving word from home saying, 'You're the defender of democracy' and 'You shouldn't let food on Canadian soil unless you win it.'"

In the big game, the Canadians just could not penetrate the solid Soviet defense. And when the Dubinin led 2-0, Canada's Olympic hockey dynasty came to an end. Afterward, recalls Gorman, "our players were crying."

Unlike Canada, Gorman points out, the European countries were sending all-star teams. "And the experience of 1956," he says, "there was still a feeling here in Canada that we could send any of our first-class amateur teams and win. We had our eyes opened." In Cortina, where the Canadians took bronze, Gorman was also awarded an honorary Olympic gold medal for his contributions to hockey over the years. It was the first silver with the Dubinin at the 1960 Games in Squaw Valley, Calif. After that, Canada began rising like an athlete all-star team. But since the 1980s, he says, the country's top Olympic players, Gorman says, the Olympic teams are still not the best it could be.

Fear of Flying

A tragic ski-racing death casts a pall over a sport that celebrates not just winning but bravery



Podivinsky, Mulvan (below), Lee-Gartner and Pace (right) it is in this speed race that Canadians are expected to excel

Kerry Lee-Gartner knows that the start zone of a downhill ski race is no place for second thoughts. From that mountain perch, racers must stare down their lanes to be able to ski the most direct—and dangerous—line down the mountain. But five Jan. 29 days of Austrian ski Union River made Lee-Gartner, among others, take stock. The 30-year-old Mount St. Helens skier, a medal contender for the Winter Olympics, broke her neck in a horrifying crash at a women's downhill race in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. The scoring image of her friend's violent cut through Lee-Gartner's protective vester of vulnerability, and she dropped out of last weekend's races in Spain to work on her leg injuries at Thunsee, B.C. "I have always accepted the dangers of the sport and knew there was a possibility of having a knee or a limb," she explained, adding, "I don't want to stand in the gate unless I'm 100 per cent."

There is some irony in Lee-Gartner's story. Even after the tragedy, "It is difficult to



imagine. Winners become Olympic champions whose daring and bravery are celebrated for years after victory. Jean Claude Killy of France, Franz Klammer of Austria, Michelle

Prock, something like what happened to Killy. Mulvan (below), Lee-Gartner and Pace (right) it is in this speed race that Canadians are expected to excel

And Lee-Gartner of Canada, who she also the downhill at Hahnel, she says she will decide after the Olympic super-G event on Feb. 15, she would team with Kari Pace to give Canada a downhill dream team. Lee-Gartner, 27, who now lives in Calgary with her husband and coach, Mike Gartner, would be defending the Olympic downhill title that she won two years ago in Altenberg, Pace, whom from North Bay, Ont., as the reigning world champion. Together they lead a team that includes Vancouver's Michelle Rauden, 36, and Michael Taugen, 17, of Quebec City. Despite a violent last championship, Pace said, "We are not a powerhouse team by any means but we have some great skiers."

Had the issue stayed at Hahnel, Pace would be the runaway favorite. The circuit's best skier, she was the Olympic title to hold this time last season. But she does not expect to be favored by the Hahnel crowd. At the suggestion of downhill coach Dan Lynn, Pace undertook a rigorous off-season weight-training program to improve her ability to carry speed through the hard turns of technical courses. "She is probably 15 to 20 per cent stronger this year," says Mulvan.

Lynn claims that Pace, who turns 25 next week, is the most focused skier on the circuit. She plans each training session and plays back each course in her head—especially the

by reporters. The attention, however, has not gone to her head, thanks to the teasing from her live brothers and sisters. "People have asked if I got more respect from my family after winning the world championship," she says. "They should have not been put off by my family."

At Pace has said, Lee-Gartner has changed. She began the season road racing on the downhill circuit, but never seemed to get going. "Her mind did a lot of technical training in the off-season and she moved out on some speed training," Lynn says. "Pace's condition in December was so bad that she didn't get any training runs. I know for sure, Lee-Gartner began to press. "For the first time since the Olympics, I began to feel the weight of that gold medal. I was thinking that I had to get better, which is crazy because I had already shown that my best was good enough." But a third place finish in the super-G at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, was a big step. It appeared to have restored her confidence—at least until Mulvan's tragic accident.

The men will be the first to test themselves at Hahnel on Feb. 13. Albertans Gary Mulvan, 24, and Ed Podivinsky, 32, and the other two Canadian skiers have been overshadowed by the women's team in recent years. But last season, Mulvan finished seventh at the world championship downhill in Japan, was back-to-back races (downhill and super-G) at the U.S. championships and then finished fourth in the Whistler B.C. World Cup downhill. Then veteran Bob Hyde, 26, of Whistler recorded two fourth place finishes early this season before injuring a knee that may keep him out of the Olympics.

And last December Podivinsky, Mulvan and Kiefer finished first, second and fifth, respectively, at a downhill in Seefeld, Austria. Quickly the Canadian team has become more World Cup downhill points than any other country except Austria. "Seefeld was the best evidence of the team's progress," says head coach Glenn Thompson. "That put the guys that they had arrived. I gave them each a medal."

The men will need that confidence to go up against the Olympic favorites—Marek Grawert of Luxembourg, Patrick Ortlieb of Austria and Norihiro Yano of the U.S. Ski Team. But according to Grawert, Canada's new downhill team is something about preparation from their female teammates. Mulvan and his teammates coped with top-level pressure by treating the Olympics like any other cross-country philosophy that will prevail among the men. But the Canadian skiers' training method is on the basis of the men's and prepared accordingly. That approach has paid off for the women over the years: they have won four Olympic gold medals and ten world championships. And on the icy slopes of Norway, it just might pay off again.

JAMES HEALON

A ski run paved in gold



Grawert: "You know that if they can do it, you can do it"

The defining moment of Henry Grawert's starting skis career began with father disappointment. When his young son's World Cup champion going into the 1980 Olympics in Grenoble, France. But in his first race, the downhill, she finished 18th. "I couldn't stop crying," recalls Grawert, now 30 and doing public relations for a ski lodge in Whistler, B.C. "I never wanted to go through that again." She never did. Grawert was silver in the slalom—and gold in her first race, the giant slalom.

Grawert now credits her victories in part to a chain of eight Canadian women champions, all linked, she claims, by some comic space inspiration. It started with Lucie Wheeler, who won two gold medals at the 1954 World Championships. Then Huggivill was on Wheeler's team that year, and went on to win gold at the 1960 Olympics. Then, Grawert was Huggivill's roommate. "I saw she was no different than me," says Grawert. "She was older and better. But she was the same as me, she just had that. And so I went. When Grawert was in Grenoble, her roommate was 1972 world champion Betty Gifford, whose roommate was 1974 Olympic gold medalist Kathy Kneier, whose roommate was Garry Seravalle, winner of the World Cup slalom in 1982, whose roommate was 1992 Olympic gold medalist Keri Lee-Gartner, who is now on the team with 1993 world champion Kari Pace. "It's amazing," says Grawert. "But when you stand in the gate, you know it's been done before. And you know that if they can do it, you can do it."

Alpine counterculture is commanding a new respect

Thrills on the hill

Don't call it "holidogging." True, practitioners of the firm skewer on "moguls" (a hurdle down slopes dotted with enough lethal-looking bumps to turn most lands gray at one sight). And yes, those who perform at the "weeklies" do launch themselves from 100-to-150-foot crags of hard snow into gleefully flying displays of twists and somersaults before coming back to earth with a graceful swoop. But no, these are not hyperbolic comparisons from some show-biz twelvington fanatic. And they represent the usual leveling label that branded the sport at its outset in the early 1970s. Today, it is called freestyle skiing, and it commands Olympic medals in both the mogul and aerial disciplines. "Freestyle began more as a show than a sport," comments John Smart, a 28-year-old mogulist from Loon Bay, B.C. But now, he adds, "it is a very, very athletic sport."

It is also a sport in which Canadian coach Smart is one of several Canadians freestyleers who could reach the podium in Norway—although they face a stiff challenge from French and American athletes. For all its competitive aspects, though, freestyle has not entirely lost its roots: when almost no promoters offered cash prizes to the daredevils who pulled off the most outrageous, often so ground-sliding, stunts. "Those days live on in the colorful descriptions applied to the comparatively two 'firs,' or trick jumps, that each mogulist must perform on the way down a slope (as much as 35 degrees) 230 meters: tricks like the Daily 108 extreme form of the aggro or the Chopper (a vertical 360-degree helter-skelter-like spin). The technique freestyleer is equally on display at the arena jumps where, even at the once-annual Olympics, the pounding rhythms of rock 'n' roll accompany dazzling acrobatics. The freestyleers' attitude is evident when reigning world mogul champion Jean-Luc Brassard,

35, of Grand-Fle, Que., recalls his introduction to slalom: "I was everywhere except on the normal slope. I was in the rocks, I was at the fences." Adds Brassard: "That fun is still working for me."

But if freestyle remains true to its origins as the counterpoint of the ski slopes, it has also changed over more than two decades. The development of a World Cup circuit at the mid-1980s led to freestyle's acceptance at the Olympics, first as a demonstration sport at Calgary in 1988 and then as a medal event (in moguls only) at Albertville in 1992. The Lillehammer Games will see medals awarded in

Serious isn't all bad, but the eight-year-old Freestyle World Cup circuit has allowed many leading freestyleers to turn their passion into a livelihood. But the growing four-month circuit of almost weekly competitions requires a poorer cousin to its better-known Alpine counterparts, a status that is occasionally reflected in less-than-lucrative promotions for the athletes. Sometimes, says Lalibee, "you know you are going back to freestyle in your [hotel] room. I almost have to sleep in my ski suit." After weeks on the road, adds Katherine Ku-benk, a 25-year-old native of St. Jacobs, Ont., who competes in all three of the sport's disciplines, "you don't know your own bed." Aerialist Lloyd Langston, 31, of Mississauga, Ont., smiles ruefully as he concludes, "It's my job. It's what I do for a living. If I won a million dollars, I don't know if I would jump any more."

Still, Langston came back from his second stint at retirement from the sport to seek a chance at the first Olympic medal ever to be awarded in his discipline. Like Lalibee and other veterans, he hopes that Olympic status will bring new respect, even fame, to freestyle's rising young aerial acrobats and mogul artists. It may. If the sheer speed of downhill riding captured the mood of the cool 1990s generation of Jean-Claude Killy, freestyle could see some claim on the sport of the 1990s. It is fast, flashy, a hot-color event scaled to the small screen and the three-second attention span of the music video generation. However athletic today's freestyleers may be, asserts Brassard with a winning grin, "Someday, we're skiers—we're not to give a good show." In that, at least, the sport has not changed at all.

Lalibee Brassard (below) even at the once-annual Olympics, the pounding rhythms of rock 'n' roll accompany the dazzling acrobatics

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Illustration by G. D. D. D.

both moguls and aerials, freestyle advocates hope that at the 1994 Games in Nagano, Japan, the sport's third discipline, ski ballet, will secure medal status as well. Still, remains the Philippe Lalibee, 32, of Lac Beauport, Que., latest the increasingly businesslike tone that has accompanied the sport's success. "We have lost a lot of the family spirit," observes Lalibee, the reigning world champion in aerials. "The audience 10 years ago was more friendly. Now it is more serious."



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By Clayton Adams

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Speed demons

Bobsled crews push each other towards the goal of Olympic glory

On a scorching winter, a fabled Olympic winter, the boy wonder of Canada's bobsledding fraternity (both are legitimate contenders in a dramatic sport) has been crowned by Europeans. After 10 years, 31-year-old Chris Lary has 10 World Cup medals on his belt—seven this year. North American, The Windsor, Ont., native also won Canada's first World Cup bobsled title in 1990. But Lary, whose face still bears the scars of a horrific 1987 sledding crash, has just to win an Olympic medal. And just as he is entering what will be his last Winter Games, his team mate, 35-year-old Peter Lueders of Edmonton, is threatening to surpass him. In 1992, Lueders won the first World Cup race he ever entered as a driver. And this season, only his second as the driver, he won the overall two-man and the combined two- and four-man World Cup titles. Both Lary and experienced pilot with a mixed feel for the bobsled—and Lueders' knees for his explosive starts—develop their craft. "It's good for me to have someone to catch up," says Lueders. "And Chris is trying to get his crew in each as at the start. The whole program will benefit from pushing each other."

The question is whether you can push hard enough to prevail in Canada's top of the world bobsled. There are more than 30 other teams with the same goal, cautious Lueders, Switzerland's Gasser Winter who won a gold at the 1992 Albertville Games in a four-man. Germany's Wolfgang Hoppe and Italy's Gernert Huber should also provide tough competition. "It's going to be real open," predicts Lary, "and very close."

Lary and Lueders have been preselected to represent Canada in both the two-man and four-man events. But Lary says he may yet pull out of the two-man to save his crew for the four-man. For now, when the barrier, less maneuverable sled than experienced drivers. Lueders is expected to start in the two-man. "It's more suited to my style," he explains. "It's a smaller sled and you can cut in and out of corners. I love cutting corners."

Canadian bobsledders have been on the cusp of Olympic glory before. But their last—and only—medal was the gold that Victor Ercy and his crew won at the 1964 Games in Innsbruck, Austria. In those days, even the top international races only practiced and raced a few weeks a year. Now, they train year-round in a sport where a heartbeat



Chris Lary, Lueders, the rising star could reverse Canadian bobsled history



Peter Lueders, the rising star could reverse Canadian bobsled history

can separate winners from losers. Just ask Lary. Canada's gold bobsled happened in the 1964 Olympics. Lary has the medal for a spot on Canada's two-man team by just four one-hundredths of a second. That, his four-man sled, moved out on a medal by 11 one-hundredths of a second. In Norway, he did not intend to race. "I'm 31 years old," says Lary. "I'm not going to the Olympics just to have a good time."

When men are so close, the first excitement-gathering 50-in.-wide drivers and their crews push their sleds before jumping in—see key. A second of a second less at the start can translate into three-fourths by the bottom. On the way down, a driver can shave further fractions of seconds as he maneuvers a sled hurtling along a twisting track at speeds of more than 135 km/h. Lary and his crew have struggled with their starts. But the arrival of Gernert Huber, 33, a bronze medalist in the 4x100-m relay of the 1992 World Championships and French Championships, should help. Their four crew took also in clubs: Lueders, Hoppe, 35, and Chris Farstad, 34, in Lillehammer, made only a

swayed based on comparative times in four heats. "There are mistakes can cost you," says Lary. "We need four good, consistent team driving and four consistent starts."

Like many of his bobsledding rivals, Lueders was once a track-and-field athlete—mostly driving discus, shot and javelin. But in 1988, he was visiting relatives in the Swiss East Germany—a bobsledding powerhouse—when a cousin, who follows the winter sport as a journalist, convinced him to try it. "He told me I'd never be mediocre in track," says Lueders. "But he said that I had what it takes to make a good bobsledder"—speed and strength. Lueders started out as a crewman. "But I like to control my own destiny," he says. In 1990, he began driving, and came quickly through the junior ranks. Now, with 26-year-old Ross MacLachlan, guiding in the two-man, he has the fastest starts on the World Cup circuit. In the four-man, they will be joined by Peter Gasser and Jack Pyle, both 31.

Whatever his result in Lillehammer, Lueders expects to keep bobsledding. "It would be really nice," he says. "To do the first Olympics in the first winter." Lary, on the other hand, says that there is only a 20-per-cent chance he will be back next year. The veteran competitor is a national spokesman for Hills golf course. As part of his sponsorship deal, Lary gives speeches to Hills and about his racing experiences. "It's a lot of fun," he says. "But I wouldn't mind ending the story in a different way than I did it now. A fourth place in Albertville is not really going out with a bang." If Lary could exit Olympic competition—and Lueders even it—with really resounding success, the daring duo could rewrite Canadian bobsledding history.

Leaders of the pack

Short-track speed skaters race towards a record medal haul

There are 18 in all: five young women and five even younger men. On Olympic wintering in Montreal, none of them could be found on a hockey rink in the city's north end, racketing around in single file at breakneck speeds. Helmeted heads held low, legs pumping in unison, arms swinging in time, they leaned into each other as they rounded the left-hand curve against the clock as in more embellished long-track. Why Quebecers so dominate the sport is a matter of speculation. "All you need are a pair of skates and lots of available ice," says Nadeau. "It's relatively cheap and anyone can do it. Quebec has dozens of local short-track clubs—and coaches who know the sport. Charting down a new Nadeau—named Quebec's top sprinter—sport switch from figure—while has been running a comprehensive short-track program at the Michel Nadeau Institute for nearly a decade, for longer than any other program in Canada. And there is Quebec's skating tradition, personified by Gábor Bócsik, a five-time long-track Olympic medalist. "Gábor may have been a legend," explained Steve Daigle, 33, of Sherbrooke. "But he's still a hero in Quebec for anyone on skates."

For all the reasons of glory in Gábor Bócsik, there is the Olympic example of who, as Nadeau put it, "you can't make predictions in a crazy sport like this where so much depends on chance." The overwhelming gold medal favorite in the 500 m is Nadeau's Daigle, who was knocked out of the competi-

tions in the program. That gives us six races in all—men's and women's 500 m, men's and women's 1,000 m and the two team relays. "Glancing at his watch, he passed long enough to signal a break for his skaters. 'I guess we've got a real good chance for a medal in every event'."

In short track, competitors race against each other in tight packs rather than against the clock as in more embellished long-track. Why Quebecers so dominate the sport is a matter of speculation. "All you need are a pair of skates and lots of available ice," says Nadeau. "It's relatively cheap and anyone can do it. Quebec has dozens of local short-track clubs—and coaches who know the sport. Charting down a new Nadeau—named Quebec's top sprinter—sport switch from figure—while has been running a comprehensive short-track program at the Michel Nadeau Institute for nearly a decade, for longer than any other program in Canada. And there is Quebec's skating tradition, personified by Gábor Bócsik, a five-time long-track Olympic medalist. "Gábor may have been a legend," explained Steve Daigle, 33, of Sherbrooke. "But he's still a hero in Quebec for anyone on skates."

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Daigle (left), Bócsik, from junk food to world records

Better than ever

A busy crowd was cheering Dan Janssen and Bonnie Blair as they took their victory lap around Calgary's Olympic Oval late last month. The American spectators of long-track speed skating had just won the overall men's and women's titles at the world sport championships. And they seemed poised to make a clean U.S. medal sweep at the Winter Games in Lillehammer. But even as they glided around the glittering 400-m track, are potential obstacles to those plans were peeking an exercise bike at the Oval's basement training facility. Canada's Kevin Scott had been a solid but unspectacular skater until he broke the 1,000-m world record last December. And just before, he twice beat the previously dominant Janssen. "The big difference now is that he's able to control his an-



tion by an American opponent who last-ly tucked her skate back. But what taking a year off to attend medical school in Montreal. Daigle is back—although no longer the leader on the track.

That role belongs to her longtime rival, 30-year-old Nathalie Lambert. Emerging from Daigle's shadow, the Montrealer has blue snowed into one of the best skaters Canada has ever produced. In March in Salt Lake, she finished in the 1000, but rebounded with victories in the 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 m to win her overall world short-track title. And in November, on the Olympic track at Hamar, Norway, she covered 1,000 m in one minute 34.07 seconds—shattering the world record by more than five full seconds.

Lambert, who had been considering retirement after winning the relay gold and placing sixth in the 500 at Albertville, claimed that she owes much of her newfound success to her boyfriend, teammate Frédéric Blackburn. "First I taught me how to eat," she said. "I was a junk food addict, potato chips, chocolate, cereals, doughnuts, desserts. Fred hated all that stuff, so I gradually began to follow his diet. It wasn't planned, but over the course of a year I lost 22 lb. I started to feel a lot better and skate a lot faster." Blackburn, too, claimed to have drawn lessons from the relationship. "It's amazing," he said the 20-year-old son of a former Olympic coach. "The guy who's stable in my life outside the rink now and that helped me to focus on what I do best outside the rink."

What Blackburn does best is career record the pylons that mark the boundaries of the track, 111-m-long course, often reaching speeds in excess of 40 km/h while leading off five world opponents. But "Flying Fred" acknowledges that he has been woefully inconsistent in recent years. He skated at Albertville, winning a team silver in the 3,000-m mixed relay and an individual silver over 1,000 m last

year," says Canada's long-track coach Jack Walters. "He's got the confidence."

Canada's entire long-track team seems to have been injected with a new confidence this year. "It's a real strong team, especially the men," says skip coach Peter Mueller. Janssen is still favored to win the 500-m event, but Scott, from Scott St. Mary, Ont., has a chance in the 1,000. He suffered a bit of a setback during the championships when he required a groin "massage." "I'm very confident I can still win that Olympic gold."

The fastest woman on the Canadian team is Susan Auch, 27, from Winnipeg. At Calgary last month, she took silver in one of the 500-m races—her first world championship medal. A veteran of two Olympics and a former short-track, Auch

March in the worlds at Beijing. However, he missed only 23rd place. He bounced right back in the fall at Lillehammer, winning the men's overall title in the pro-Olympic series.

If Blackburn can build his form, he has a shot at winning the podium in Norway in both the 500- and 1,000-m events. A safer bet, however, is the men's relay, where the first Quebecer can call on strong support from his teammates. Derrick Campbell, 25, of Cote St. Lawrence, Ont., is the outlier on the squad, one of only two non-Quebecers and the only one who does not train with Nadeau in Montreal. Stéphane Gough, 26, of Inverness, Scotland, has been an integral part of Nadeau's effort for the past three years. The fourth man in the relay will be 19-year-old Marc Gagnon of Chateauguay.

Campbell raised a few eyebrows two years ago when he spurned the chance to join Nadeau in Montreal, training in Calgary instead. But the decision does not appear to have hurt his performance. He helped the Canadian team win a gold medal in the 3,000-m relay at Hamar last November, and he skated strongly in the Olympic trials outside Ottawa the next month.

A more pressing concern for the team has been Gagnon's health. During the pre-Olympic camp in Chateauguay, the 19-year-old member of the world elite collided with another skater and fractured a vertebra in his lower spine. Judging from the way he has been harking himself around the ice, Gagnon appears to have recovered from his injuries, despite some lingering discomfort. "The real problem is not my back but my head," he said. "It's a pretty scary thing to happen." That he brightened, though. "I guess you have to be a little bit crazy to compete in this sport," he said, skating off to join his teammates who were focusing up single file for the race round and round the rink.

WALTER CAMPBELL in Montreal

skates a smooth transition from sliding start to full speed, often leading at the first 100-m mark. She has been working on her technique in the final turn, when Gough says, "There is still a lot of not using the legs." "I've been told that it's important for me now to be next and stay there," Walters concedes that their will be a lot to beat. But the other medal spots aren't even close, he says. "I think I can win the 500 m, but I think I can win the 1,000 m."

Auch (left), Scott is a strong team with new confidence

MARY HEMMERT with JOHN HODGES in Calgary

A matter of motivation



Bócsik: 'proving the training wasn't wasted'

With a silver medal from the 1998 Lake Olympic Games and two golds and a bronze from the 1994 Games in Sarajevo, long-track speed skater Gábor Bócsik is the reigning Canadian Winter Olympic hero. "It was a matter of proving that all the training I did wasn't wasted," he says now. Bócsik trained 11 grueling months a year—on skis and bicyclist, running sprints and pushing weights. "It's all a matter of motivation," he says. "And that's what makes the difference between athletes who win and those who don't."

That intensity turned to frustration in the last two years of Bócsik's skating career, after he lost a finger in his left ankle in 1995, he hurt his skates. He worked as a TV commentator at the 1992 Olympics in Albertville, where he criticized Gábor's speed skater's poor training had enough. And he will be a commentator for the Quebec network. "It's a little bit of a change," he says. "But it's a good change. I'm doing this year. 'For sure, some people are working very hard, some people are not.' The results are a lot better." Now 31 and a physical education student at the Université de Montréal, Bócsik was a summer training partner for hockey players, most of them professionals. "We try to make them understand that the success of the program depends on how much they put into it," he says. Even professional athletes, though, may have difficulty living up to Bócsik's extraordinary work ethic.



L H S

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eda way to make microwave popcorn inside the cabin. Yet

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All Olympians train hard, of course. But few sports exact the physical toll of biathlon, a grueling Nordic cross-country skiing and rifle shooting. And few biathletes push their bodies to the extremes of biathlon matriarch Mia Bédard. A bronze medalist at the 1992 Albertville Games and a gold and silver medalist at last year's world championships, "My muscles are very tired now," she said recently while training in Italy. "Even going upstairs is very painful on my legs—they want to explode. But the more I suffer now, the less I will suffer at the Olympics."

Bédard, 24, of Lorientville, Que., is a powerful racer and a talented shooter. But she is, most of all, a remarkably driven athlete. She trains separately from the national team, practicing six days a week, 11 months a year, with a rigorous personal trainer she refers to as "me." At her first race on the World Cup circuit this season, she finished 17th in the 15-km event and 38th in the 7.5-km race. But she gradually improved, placing fifth in both events in her last race. Jean-Marie St. Pierre, the marketing director for her major sponsor, Montreal-based Metropolitan Life, says that those results make a carefully plotted strategy. She wanted to train exhaustively through the World Cup season and peak for Lillehammer, he says, using the same strategy she employed successfully before last year's world championships.

Certainly, Bédard is among an elite group of biathletes that includes Russian Andrei Kirovov, the 1992 overall World Cup champion, and Italian Natalie Bruner, who won two World Cup events this season. But Bédard herself seems impatient with questions about her mental potential. All last year's world-championship victory means is that she can perform when it matters, she insists. "It's not the favorite."

Along the way, Bédard has coped with a devastating blow: over her relationship with Bradshaw Canada. In 1992, the first really limited sponsorship supported Bédard over an athlete's agreement she refused to sign. One riding point that eventually emerged

was sponsorship—she wanted to deal directly with sponsors rather than through the federation. A mediator helped settle a compromise. Bradshaw Canada approved a deal Bédard had with Metropolitan Life, and she signed the athlete's agreement. Metropolitan Life subsequently sponsored several biathlon championships.

Then last summer, the Canadian Olympic Association (COA) forced Bédard to drop out of a TV commercial they selected to her wearing an outfit decorated with Metropolitan Life logos which they said too closely resembled the Olympic rings. Bradshaw Canada had alerted the COA to the ad. The federation has drawn media fire for its treatment of its star athlete. But marketing director Debbie Pittack insists that the sports body was just enforcing rules established by the International Biathlon Union. In any event as the Olympics approached, both sides maintained that they had patched up the quarrel.

Bédard meanwhile kept busy preparing for the main event. In the summer, she trains in La Rivière, the Quebec City suburb where she lives with fellow biathletes Jean Piquet. She rides six cycles and kayaks to build endurance. In the fall and winter, she travels to biathlon sites in British Columbia and Europe, where she trains twice a day, riding up to 35 km at a time. "I was my skis at night," she says. "Then I relax for maybe an hour before going to bed."

Bédard rarely uses her trainer, who issues precise instructions for her workouts. "Five laps," says St. Pierre. "It is practically a religion to do what is in her program." Piquet grows with her, although they train separately. But Bédard says that she does not mind the absence of a coach. "It's not lonely," she says. "That's how I grew up in the sport."

Bédard is one of her children of Pierre Bédard, an electrician, and his wife, Françoise, a children's educator. She did other sports—figure skating, basketball, gymnastics. "But they were all indoors," she complains. "I didn't like the atmosphere." Friends talked her into joining the military cadets when she was 14, and later dragged her out to a winter biathlon. She won. "It was a great day," she recalls.

A year later, Bédard purchased cross-country skis with her cousin's pay. And a year after that, she won Canada's junior biathlon championship. In 1991, she finished second overall on the

World Cup circuit with two golds, two silvers and a bronze—the best showing ever by a North American. Soon, the Europeans were turning a wary eye on the newcomer. Bédard says that foreign coaches have redoubled her doing and taken notes on her shooting.

Her shooting is certainly unique. Other biathletes pause to steady their racing heartbeats before taking aim. Bédard does not. "My arms shoot by instinct," says St. Pierre. In doing, her strength has been enhanced more than speed, giving her an advantage on the hardest courses. But Lillehammer was a relatively easy track. And she has been working to develop more speed strength so that she can push herself faster. Now, the test of her strategy and determination is drawing near—and she knows it will hurt. "I don't want to race," she mutters. "It's going to be in pain from beginning to end." But she is looking forward to the finish line, to the celebration of a tough race and a trying year.

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Bédard: "My muscles are very tired. But the more I suffer now, the less I will suffer at the Olympics."

Photo: AP/Wide World

The funding race

Budget-cutting is the sport in Ottawa, and athletes may pay

Sure, a medal would be nice, but many Canadian athletes have a much more down-to-earth reason for wanting to do well at the Lillehammer Games. Unless they perform impressively, they could lose their federal funding when Sport Canada bureaucrats review the agency's spending plans later this year. The expected cuts are likely to be so severe that some of the 58 sports now financed by Ottawa will lose all their federal support. That has put intense pressure on athletes, coaches and sport officials alike to show that they deserve taxpayer support. "We are going through the paces of yardage war sport," says Wally Kauf, executive director of the Canadian Luge Association, which received \$300,000 in federal assistance in the 1990-1993 fiscal year. "And we are definitely worried."

To make matters worse, many winter federations are still trying to adjust to last year's rollbacks. At that time, federal grants to each of the national sports organizations were reduced by anywhere from 10 to 15 per cent, depending on the number of athletes in each sport and their world rankings. The overall funding level fell 30 per cent to \$60 million, of which about \$5 million is paid directly to more than 800 athletes in the form of monthly allowances ranging from \$150 to \$600 depending on performance. The bulk of the money is spent on administration and training programs.

By all accounts, this year's cuts will be even more draconian. Since last June, Col. Brent, a former minister of defence, has been working under a federal contract to develop new criteria by which Ottawa will decide which "core sports" should receive continued support. Although it will be up to the minister responsible for Sport Canada, Marcel Dupuy, to make the final decision, it appears likely that such criteria that help to make the new criteria will have its funding.

But it is not expected to finish his recommendations until March, and they may not be a simple job. But his approach seems clear from the 1993 federal task force on sport policy that he chaired. In its report, the task force proposed an unspecified reduction in the number of sports that receive public funds at international competition, with preference given to sports "of historical, cultural, geographical and developmental importance to Canada." It is adopted that approach, Ottawa would continue to pour money into ice hockey, alpine skiing and figure skating—but curling, ice hockey, luge and canoe's field hockey could dry up. Also at risk would be winter events like luge, ski jumping and bobsled combined, which have relatively low participation and produced disappointing results at the 1998 and 1992 Games.

Not surprisingly, officials at many of the smaller sports are nervous. The Canadian Ski Jumping Association receives more than \$250,000 in federal funding each year, but one of its 300 athletes who have to train that support loss next the Canadian Olympic Association's membership for competing in Lillehammer. But Jim Hanford, the associa-



Calgary ski jump results have been disappointing

tion's technical director, insists that the ski jumping program is gaining strength and would suffer if funding were cut. He questions why Ottawa would take money from well-established sports rather than from those strong enough to survive on their own—such as alpine skiing and figure skating.

"If the government money is only 10 per cent of their budget," he says, "maybe they can survive without it."

But the director general of the Canadian Figure Skating Association—which receives 12 per cent of its \$10-million annual budget from the federal government—insists the cost of ice skating infrastructure, membership fees and prize sponsorships—strangely disappears. "If you cut off the successful sports," says David Dore, "you are sending the wrong message. We should reward the sports that are managed well, not just ask them." Alby Hoffman, a former Olympic runner who served as director general of Sport Canada until 1991, expresses a similar view. Hoffman told Maclean's that she hopes the current director, Gaston Thibault, will tackle what she sees as the basic problem in sport policy: the funding of too many sports at the international level. "Taxpayers, she says, will not tolerate that type of indiscriminate spending forever. Those warning of the possible death of their sport in Canada, she adds, should consider the other side of the coin. "Maybe the sport should die."

As sensible as that approach might seem to many taxpayers, it is hard to the sort of message that Canadian athletes and officials would hear as they pack their bags for the long flight to Norway. "If we do really well at Lillehammer, it will put a lot of pressure on the federal government," says Ben Martin, executive director of Bobsleigh Canada, which is sending 11 competitors in this month's Games. "But right now, competing against the Swiss and the Germans isn't half as tough as just surviving in this economic environment." The final showdown in that competition will be decided not on some icy slope in Norway, but at the back rooms of Ottawa.

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BROADCASTING

The CBC's new captain

When a telephone call on Jan. 15 upset his plans, Anthony (Tony) Manera had every intention of arriving and talking to the greenhouse outside his home in suburban Ottawa, where tropical fruits and flowers remind him of his native Sicily. Nowhere on the list of future options for Manera, then serving as interim CBC president, was the job the federal Liberal government appointed him to last week: a five-year term as president of the Crown corporation. Manera expected Ottawa to call him for advice based on his seven years as a senior vice-president in-

with longtime financing to preserve its role as a "treasury of national sovereignty." As he announced Manera's appointment last week, Manera's assistant said that, while the government will not fire the CBC from making \$200 million in subsidies it passed by the Tories, it will stretch the rate over five years instead of the original two—a breathing space rather than a reprieve.

The CBC also was an important concession a promise wrestled from a largely reluctant Liberal cabinet that there will be no new cuts during the next five years. As well, the Liberals

financing, which would reduce CBC television's need to buy expensive, largely imported programming. At the same time, Manera has learned, during the review process, the federal party plans to push for partial privatization and a further budget cutback of 25 per cent, a move that may challenge Manera's stewardship.

Missing the seal-in on his process during the coming months will require all the new president's executive skills. After he arrived at the CBC in 1985, the curly Manera, who has a master's degree in engineering from the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, started a reputation as a tough administrator: he provided over cuts that slashed \$200 million and 1,100 jobs from the corporation. In fact, Manera—"a number cruncher" in the words of some CBC employees—was the opposite of what group like Friends of the Canadian Broadcasting had hoped for.

Said Morrison: "We wanted someone with extensive broadcast experience and a well-bred creative background."

Manera's supporters say his steered career and knowledge of the network will serve him well in his new job. Said former CBC vice-president Ivan Fesko, now senior vice-president at Italian Broadcasting: "His strength is that he knows the CBC. I don't think anybody's given a year to get educated." The new president, who speaks French and Italian as well as English, started out in the electronics industry. At 30, he became the youngest ever president of Magnavox Canada in Woodland. Then in 1973, he wrote a textbook on solid-state electronic circuits that is sold in 12 countries. Said one CBC employee: "With his credentials, he could probably be the bank's banker by himself."

But according to Duguay, what attracted the Liberals to their unlikely candidate was Manera's passion for his adopted country. Born in the Sicilian coastal village of Taormina, he immigrated to Montreal at age 11 with his parents, Schiavone, a Canadian Pacific Railway man and a nurse, and Francis. The grandmother in the background of the Negro house he shares with his wife, Raffaella, and his son, Andrew, 21, (their daughter, Deborah, 21, lives nearby), contains the remnants of his Italian roots: rows of peering balconies and fire, and spelling out of a generation and a choice. A Manera has a deep sense of Canada and the role he intends to play as head of its public voice. "The CBC has to be quintessentially Canadian," said Manera. "The need for us to have stories and sounds that speak to our experiences, to our history, to our worries, to our dreams, is more important than ever."



Anthony Manera
is a number cruncher with a zeal for his adopted land

responsible for finance administration, human resources and engineering. "But I never expected an interest in the job," declared the 35-year-old Italian-born electronics engineer. "I never thought I was the ideal candidate." Despite that modesty, Manera said he drove a hard bargain before accepting the post. "I had to have a financial framework that I thought I could work with," he told Manera's. "I was not going to get myself in an impossible situation."

The changed public network that Manera intends has had a string of impossible situations in recent years as a result of a series of cuts imposed by the Conservatives. Before the Oct. 26 election, the Liberals vowed to provide the CBC, which has an annual budget of \$1.1 billion and 9,000 full-time employees,

have given the broadcaster permission to bring up to \$25 million. But the provision has been so far. CBC supporters. Said Ian Morrison, president of Friends of Canadian Broadcasting, a 35,000-member lobby group: "This deal has every appearance of being cobbled together by the department of finance, which has no business in cultural policy."

Ottawa also plans to launch a wide campaign of the CBC's direction and financing, which could take up to two years. Duguay said Manera said last week that among the issues to be examined is the possibility of reducing the network's reliance on commercial and finding other potential sources of revenue, including a tax on private-sector broadcasters. Manera told Manera's that he is committed to a reduction of at least 20 per cent in adver-

B. MARK FELTON in Ottawa

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A movable feast



The wait was long and agonizing. But now that it is over, Glen Levy can hardly contain his jubilation. Last week, the director of the Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) announced that 80 works from the Barnes Foundation collection of impressionist, post-impressionist and early modern paintings will be on display in Toronto for 34 weeks, beginning sometime in September. The exhibition features little-seen masterworks by Matisse, Cézanne, Picasso and Renoir. They were collected in the early part of the century by eccentric pharmaceutical magnate Albert Barnes, who stipulated in his will that the canvases were never to leave the gallery that he set up in Merion, a satellite of Philadelphia, in 1925. But after a protracted court battle in 1983, the Barnes Foundation received permission for a one-time tour of four cities around the world. Last week, the foundation obtained permission to extend the tour to the AGO and the Met (the Art Museum of New York, Inc.). "I had an overwhelming feeling when I first saw this collection," Levy says. "These are fresh, vibrant, potent works of art. And the number of important paintings in the exhibit takes your breath away."

The tour, which begins in 1993 at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, showcases one of the most illustrious private art

Toronto will show a stunning collection



Barnes as painted by George de La Tour: *allegorical*

collection ever assembled. Included in the show are Cézanne's *Carte Blanche* (1902), Picasso's *Assault and Young Men* (1905) and Matisse's *The Joy of Life* (1906). Other artists represented include Monet, Rousseau, Van Gogh and Modigliani. Despite their importance, most of the paintings are unknown to all save the foundation, which has refused to allow color reproductions. In fact, the catalogue that accompanies the show contains the first-ever color pictures of most of the collection.

That history of secrecy has helped to make the tour an overwhelming success. More than half a million people attended in Washington. "The Musée d'Orsay in Paris broke its attendance record, drawing more than 1.5 million. Now at Tokyo's National Museum of Western Art, the show moves to Fort Worth in April, then to Toronto, and finally to the Philadelphia Museum of Art in 1993.

It is an expensive show to mount—as much as \$6 million for the AGO, according to Lowery Acid, public sources have stepped in to help. The Ontario government has given the institution a \$3.75-million grant to cover the Barnes Foundation's fee. Municipal governments are contributing loans totalling \$1.5 million to help with our leasing. The AGO is trying to raise private money for their costs, including transportation. But the gallery predicts that,



Groom's Girl (left); Picasso's *Assault and Young Men* (right); masterpieces

with the state than half a million anticipated visitors—each of them paying \$12—it will not only make back its costs but also earn extra to help defray a \$4.5-million deficit.

In getting the exhibit, the AGO won out over 20 other institutions. "The AGO is a first-class museum with first-class curators," says Richard Glanton, a Philadelphia lawyer and president of the Barnes Foundation. "We were impressed by their sensitivity to the mission of the Barnes Foundation."

The originator of that mission was born in Philadelphia in 1872. Trained as a physician, Barnes made his fortune by developing and manufacturing a number of medicines, including Argol, a treatment for eye inflammation. An art lover from an early age, he became a major impressionist and post-impressionist paintings when they were still considered controversial. He arranged his collection of more than 2,500 objects in systematic displays intended to illustrate the cross-fertilization among African, Greek, French and other cultures. And he severely restricted access, granting it only to students of the foundation, which often offered courses in the collector's esthetic theories, and a tiny trickle of others. Barnes refused to let scholars view his collection. He referred to the nearby Philadelphia Museum of Art as "the House of Poor Man's Art and Education." After his death in 1951, foundation trustees strictly adhered to most of his policies. However, the gallery was opened to the public on a part-time basis in 1963, after the Pennsylvania government threatened to end the foundation's tax-exempt status.

In 1981, new trustees, led by Glanton, touched off a self-sundering chain by seeking permission for the tour. Millions of dollars were needed to finance renovation of the now-dilapidated gallery. The application to a Pennsylvania court was opposed by a few groups, including the de Munn Trust, an \$8.5-million fund set up to endow the estate of Voltaire de Munn to protect Barnes's vision. The trust is administered by former trustees of the foundation. A long time prosecutor and champion of Barnes, who died in 1988, de Munn was a vehement supporter of his new idea that the paintings should be used primarily for the foundation's educational programs. He also believed that the paintings should not be moved.

But the court ruled that a tour was a reasonable way to move funds for properly honoring the will. To adhere as closely as possible to Barnes's wish that the works not be loaned, the court decreed that the tour would be a one-time event; only minor repairs are to be financed by a new fund established from the proceeds of the Toronto and Fort Worth shows. And what would the strong-willed Barnes think of the conception created by the exhibit? "The AGO's Lowery goes at the question: 'This was the only action the trustees had,'" he says. "I think Barnes would have acknowledged the need to preserve the art works he fought so long to protect and support." The thousands who will see the show will be helping to preserve the collector's stunning legacy while revealing to some of the greatest art that has ever been created.

PATRICIA CHRISTENSEN



The revenge of Mila Mulroney

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

There's a certain morbid fascination in watching your body being shopped around. When other people are in control of your fate, you realize that we're all up for sale. Someone is pushing buttons somewhere and we all march in lockstep.

Those of us who are worker bees in the media observe helplessly as the goons and hucksters of Bay Street talk in balloons and re-arrange corporations that may affect our careers. A guy who likes cable television is suddenly the prospective owner of companies of which he knows nothing.

Ted Rogers wants to buy Maclean Hunter, which owns *Maclean's* as well as *The Toronto Star*, which owns *The Financial Post*. A guy has nowhere to hide. I tell my niece that they had best get out their screwdrivers and pliers, since we all will be going down to hell, teaching people how to program their VCRs so that the midnight 12:00 will disappear.

Newspapers everywhere are being circled this because lay people are getting their noses from television. Now, the people who buy balloons could be running our newspapers.

I once worked for a Vancouver paper that was owned by Dan Cronin, who then sold it to Mac Bell and FP Publications, who then sold it to the Thomsons, who then sold it to Southern. After a while you find life is a dollar-a-hour racket. "Ten cents a kiss" goes the old song. We know the feeling.

Actually, I think I know the mystery behind this puzzling takeover that has so stupefied the stockbrokers: Mila Mulroney, as you have noticed, has recently joined the board of directors of Astral, another communications outfit.

Ted Rogers and Brian Mulroney did not when they were Tiny Timmy, making their university careers an sides to John Deckerizer. As Rogers became a millionaire and then a billionaire, he was an eager huckster and dollar dealer to Brian Mulroney.

Mila, a really tall and beautiful in my country that she has a black belt in shopping, turned to three eye men "Brian," she said, "I've



tricked Ted Rogers to buy Maclean Hunter and we'll whip that little puppy off the back page."

Those I have told this tale to neither something about "paranoia delirium" and with reality away, but I am convinced history will prove me right. As a matter of fact, when I leave my office with the screwdriver and pliers, I can go to ask Ted Rogers about it.

The last, when you are a tycoon, is over a newspaper is understandable. You have all the money you could possibly get, a private jet, a yacht, but the one thing you lack is the power to influence. A new biography on Lord Beaverbrook calls him the most powerful man in Britain at his time, next to Churchill—all because he used his newspapers shrewdly to promote his interests, punish his enemies, overthrow governments and create new ones.

Front Street was not known as Grid Street for nothing. The highest circulation papers

in Britain have always been purveyors of their propaganda, and nobody blinks.

The last post on Bay Street now is that one of the potential suitors for Maclean Hunter is Montreal's IBC Inc., the telecommunications conglomerate. What does IBC know about journalism? Nothing, of course. I'm already preoccupied with the pliers. What are? Do I have to check telephone pairs?

It's dreadful being a clown when least attention control your fate. Once, when the Thomson boss counters swallowed an Ottawa news service I worked for, I spent an hour in the Toronto office of a high Thomson executive pleading for retention of an excellent staff that included Kevin Doyle, Mary Joanne, Carol Goss, Walter Stewart, Doug Small and others.

After hearing me out, he said, "I don't understand what you're worried about, Mr. Fatherfigure." I finished him very much and headed for another employer. Thomson, of course, killed the news service.

Those of us with the screwdrivers and high top boots with spurs will watch with despondent fascination the close of the business in this one. It's always better that trouble in the United States take a few years to show up in Canada.

This is the perfect example—the takeover means of the Michael Milken. The director of the Federal Reserve bills Toronto "Masters of the universe," as Tom Wolfe characterized the callow slicksters in red suspenders who flipped billions on their computer screens, are now going to be eating my copy.

Some guy with a cigar will be deciding the allowed level of my bad taste. Hey, Peterson is going to have to get his divisions in three weeks in advance, in case we're eating my copy.

There are only balance resources hidden in his sketch. Mulroney's stock will be retained Cybernetics, or some other such non-work. Men with pencils on their heads will be choosing what the politically correct or quackish has been reached each man. Former will become the drink of choice in the cafeteria.

Now that poor old Maclean Hunter, after 165 years, may be gobbled up, it leaves a scintilla of chance of being a wage slave for a television salesman, i.e., Power Corp or Quebec Inc. I'm not sure when Campbell Soup and Speddy Muller get into the bidding.

This does not fill a scotch with excitement. The prospect of going to discuss the infrastructure highway with your boss after work does not bring up a tear.

But one thing I know. Somewhere up in a Westminster mansion on the slopes of Mount Royal, Mila is giggling.

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